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BY W. H. HOLMES
III

VOLUME XIV

PORTRAITS

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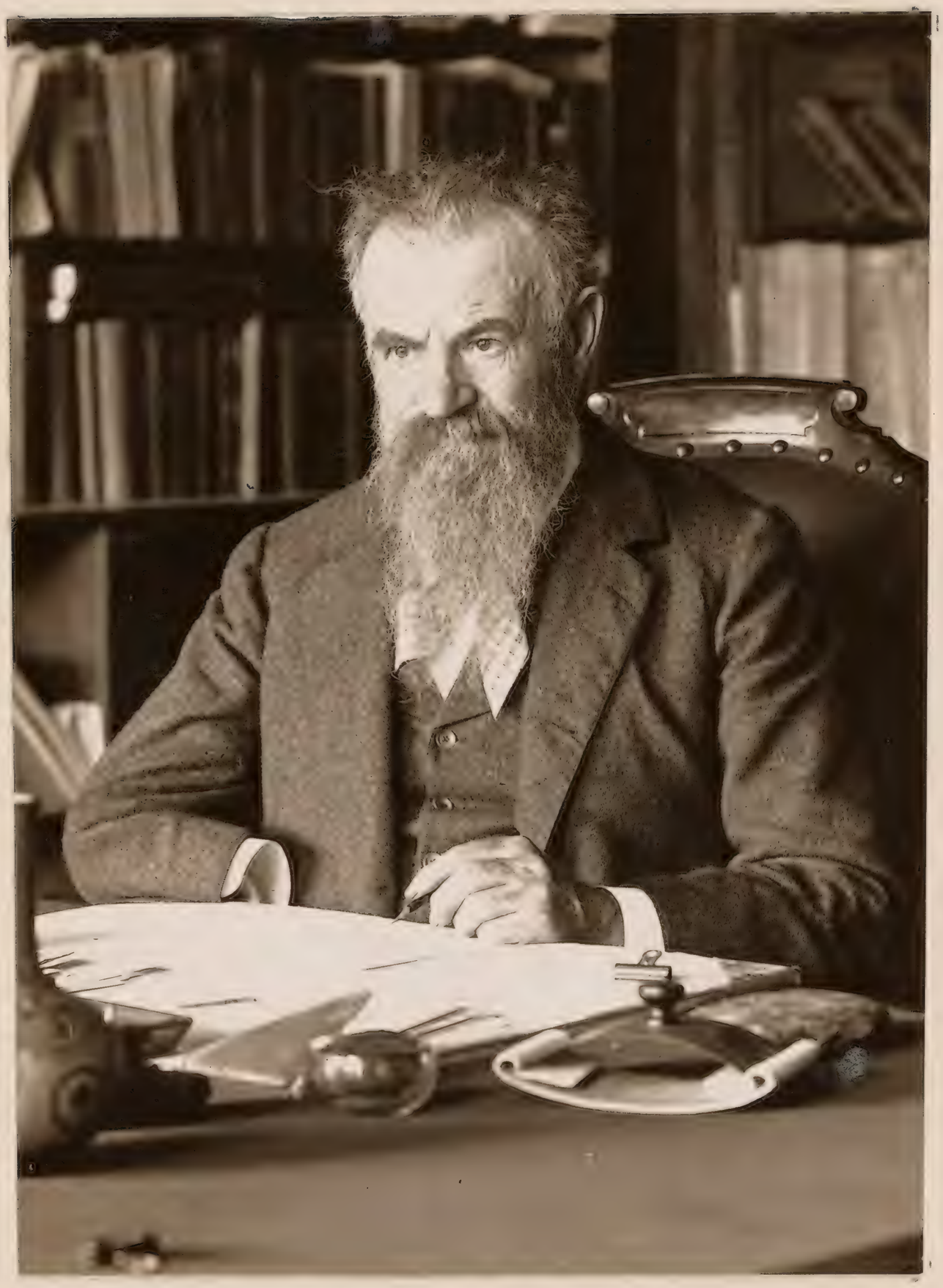
VOLUME XIV

PORTRAITS

SECTION I THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY



John H. Powell
in the B.A.C.

JOHN WESLEY POWELL

John Wesley Powell, best known as the explorer of the Colorado River, founder and director of the Bureau of American Ethnology and director of the U. S. Geological Survey, was born March 24, 1834, at Mount Morris, New York. He died September 23, 1902 at his summer home in Haven, Maine, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery with the honors due to a soldier.

His boyhood was spent mostly in the town of Jackson, Ohio, where his mind was first directed toward the study of nature by James Crookham, an eccentric but able teacher of the village youth. He was a student for brief periods in Jacksonville and Oberlin colleges, and, taking up natural history studies, traversed many sections of the middle west and south, observing, studying, and collecting. It was thus, no doubt, that he acquired a decided bent for exploration, but it was probably his experience as an officer in the civil war that developed the masterly qualities which made him a leader among men and an organizer in the realm of science. ...

As Director of the Geological Survey Major Powell originated and conducted many enterprises of importance to science and to public welfare, but he was finally forced by failing health to withdraw from all branches of the public service save that relating to ethnologic research; in 1893

he resigned the directorship of the Geological Survey to devote the remainder of his life to the science of man, and as Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology he achieved results that establish his claim to lasting renown. The Bureau of American Ethnology is peculiarly his, the lines of research initiated by him being in the main those that must be followed as long as the Bureau lasts - in fact as long as the human race remains a subject of study. ...

The series of volumes published by the Bureau which are more completely Powell's own than the world can ever know, are a splendid monument to his memory, a monument that will lose none of its impressiveness as the years and generations pass, and when, a little later, the Indian race and its unique culture are but shadows on the face of the world, and other primitive peoples have likewise passed forever from view, this monument will stand, not only for himself but for the nation. It is among the most important contributions to human history ever made by an individual, an institution, or a state. The world of the future, viewing Powell's career, will thank the guiding star that led the country boy to become a teacher, the teacher a soldier, the soldier an explorer, the explorer a geoligist, and the geologist the historian of a vanishing race.

(24th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1902-03, pages XXXV - XXXVII)

JOHN WESLEY POWELL

DIRECTOR, U. S. BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY

Born Mt. Morris, N. Y., March 24, 1834 the son of a Methodist Minister. He attended schools in Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois. Received LL.D. Columbian, 1882, Harvard 1886, Illinois College 1889; Ph.D. Heidelberg 1886. He served through Civil War in the Second Illinois Artillery reaching the rank of Major. He lost his right arm at Shiloh. Explored the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in 1869. Was appointed Director of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology in 1879 and U. S. Geological Survey in 1880. Resigned the latter in 1894 retaining the former. He died September 23, 1902 at his summer home in Haven, Maine. Was a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

He was succeeded by W.H. Holmes as director (chief) of the Bureau of Ethnology in

James Stevenson

With the compliments of F. S. Dellenbaugh

Explorers of the Colorado

COLORADO RIVER CONTROVERSIES.
By Robert Brewster Stanton (1846-1922).
Edited by James M. Chalfant
. . . *New York: Dodd, Mead and Company . . . $3.*

Reviewed by
FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH

"IT is almost a foregone conclusion," the editor remarks, "that the present volume will be classed as another 'debunking' book," and that is just where it seems to belong so far as the criticisms of Major Powell are concerned. When a life is filled with notable achievements the debunker hounds bark loud on the trail. Demolishing the absurd tale, as Stanton does, of White's alleged voyage on a raft through the Grand Canyon, is not debunking. He does not mention the equally absurd claim of John Moss.

Major John W. Powell (1834-1902), the object of the debunking in this book, had an unusually valuable and brilliant career and he was not filled with the "almost unbelievable vanity and egotism" stated on the jacket. I was closely associated with the major for several years through trying and dangerous circumstances and knew him. The editor of this book never saw him, knows nothing about the Colorado River, and his statements have no value. Mr. Stone knew the major only slightly; but he knows the river, having descended it in 1910, *forty-one* years after Powell. Stanton also knew Powell only slightly, but for some reason took it upon himself to debunk him. Stanton descended the river in 1889-'90, *twenty* years after Powell. However, this volume is only part of the work on his Colorado experiences that he meant to publish. Detached in this way it does him injustice.

At thirty-one Major Powell emerged with honors from the Civil War, minus his right arm. At thirty-five, with the remaining ~~arm~~, always painful, he explored, at his own expense with some aid from educational institutions and rations for ten men from the government, in 1869, for purely geological purposes, the unknown canyons of the Colorado. Circumstances preventing him from securing the data he was after, he made a second descent, the first United States government expedition, completing the hazardous work in 1871-1872. He founded the Bureau of Ethnology and was its director all his life. For many years he was director of the United States Geological Survey. He originated much in the science of structural geology. He was honored by every important scientific body in the country and was regarded with affection by all his colleagues. "As a loving friend and a delightful comrade, whether by the camp fire or in the study, and as a true sympathizer with the aspirations and ambitions of subordinates or equals, there has seldom been his superior." It is necessary to state these points, for otherwise the uninformed reader might conclude from the pages of this book that Major Powell was a rather inferior character and deserved none of the honors which he earned.

Much that Stanton writes about Powell is hypercritical. For example, condemning the major for not telling (as he alleges) Frank M. Brown, who was drowned in an attempt to descend the river, that life preservers are imperative on the Colorado and that he had one. Yet this was *twenty years* after Powell led the way and the accumulated data were available as to the dangerous character of the river.

Another crime of the major's is the omission of the names of three deserters from his 1869 party from the honor roll on the monument at Grand Canyon. The major had nothing to do with this monument, as he had been dead many years when it was put up. So this foul deed, "which (p. ix) evidences Powell's real attitude," evidences nothing. I will confess that, although I never heard the major say one word against any of his 1869 party, and heard much praise of them, I concurred, when I was consulted, in the omission. The men were deserters. They should not be honored with the faithful. They say these men had no fear; they left because of a long-standing disag[illegible]

But they passed Diamond Creek, where they easily could have walked out, and deserted only when, a few miles below, the dreaded granite appeared again and with it a dangerous rapid. Here they climbed 5,000 feet to get out. They were killed by the Shewits Indians.

Sumner says (p. 203) O. G. Howland, the leader, "had fully made up his mind to quit, since the *rapids had become a holy terror to him.*" Italics mine. Hawkins says (p. 161) Dunn urged him to leave also, otherwise "we would perish in the river."

As an illustration of the loose character of the Hawkins narrative, I quote (p. 157) that he says Dunn complained that Powell named the Escalante River "Dirty Devil" because Powell called him that. The Escalante River *was not known to the 1869 party.* It was discovered by one of our overland investigations in 1872 and named then.

Some of the illustrations in Powell's report are rightly condemned. They are not correct. Several by the late distinguished painter, Thomas Moran, are not like the places; but Moran never stuck to local limitations.

At page 57 is a photograph, reproduced from one Stone made in 1910, intended to show up the major's deceptive ways, entitled, "Disaster Falls as the camera reveals it." This is almost from the same spot as one before me taken thirty-nine years before Stone's by Powell's 1871 photographer and published by Major Powell, himself, in 1874.

Since Stanton writes in so hypercritical a fashion, as also do Chalfant and Stone and the others, it is only fair to dispute Chalfant's statement (p. xviii) that Stanton, returning after the disaster to the Brown expedition, "successfully concluded the [railway] survey." He made only photographs in the Grand Canyon, and no one can build a railway on photographs.

As I am frequently quoted in this volume I regret that limited space precludes a detailed analysis of it.

The author of this article is a wilful slanderer on a great liar. His chief achievement is the exposure of his ignorance.

W H Holmes
Dec 20th 1932

My dear Mr Holmes.

Mrs Stevenson & I,
unexpectedly found it-
necessary to visit N.Y. on our
homeward trip & have some
very urgent dental work
done. Mr McChesney forwarded
my mail some time since
& me here among which I
received your wedding
cards. As I expected to get
home so much earlier
than this I postponed ack-
nowledging the receipt of them
till I could do so in person:
but I am unfortunately still
to remain the greater part of
next week, & therefore write to
Congratulate you & Mrs
Holmes and wish for you

life and to say I am quite
glad to welcome you amongst
married ones. Mrs Thomson
joins me in congratulations
to you both.

I did not suspect
when I left home, that you
were to be married, tho I
had it hinted to me by Mrs
Mendelsiff, before I left the
town

With renewed wishes for
the happiness of life & success for
you & Mrs Holmes, in which
Mrs Thomson joins me

I am dear Thos
Jas Thomson

JAMES STEVENSON

Executive Officer, Hayden Survey of the Territories

Mr. Stevenson was born in Maysville, Kentucky, on the 24th of December 1840. When but a boy of 16 he became associated with Prof. F. V. Hayden, and accompanied him upon expeditions into the regions of the upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. Although the main objects of these expeditions were geological, his tastes led him chiefly to the observation of the customs and dialects of the Indians, and the facilities for such study afforded him by the winters spent among the Blackfoot and Dakota Indians excited and confirmed the anthropologic zeal which absorbed the greater part of his life.

After military service during the civil way he resumed, in 1866, the studies which had been interrupted by it, and accompanied Prof. Hayden to the Bad Lands of Dakota. From this expedition and the action of the Congress of the United States in 1866-67, sprang the Hayden survey, and during its existence Mr. Stevenson was its executive officer. In one of the explorations from 1868 to 1878, which are too many to be here enumerated, he climbed the Great Teton, and was the first white man known to have reached the ancient Indian altar on its summit.

In 1879 the Hayden Survey was discontinued, the Bureau of Ethnology was organized, and the U. S. Geological Survey was established. Mr. Stevenson, in addition to his duties

as the executive officer of the new survey, was detailed for research in connection with the Bureau of Ethnology. In the subsequent years he devoted the winters - from the incoming of the field parties to their outgoing in the spring - chiefly to business of the survey; his summers to his favorits researches. He explored the cliff and cave dwellings of Arizona and New Mexico; he unearthed in the Canyon de Chelly two perfect skeletons of its prehistoric inhavitants; he investigated the religious mythology of the Zuni, and secured a complete collection of fetich-gods, never before allowed out of their possession; he studied the history and religions of the Navajo and the Tusayan, and made an invaluable collection of pottery, costumes, and ceremonial objects, which are now prominent in the U. S. National Museum. But in the high mesas which were the field of his explorations in 1885 he was attacked by the "mountain fever" in its worst form. It was his first serious illness, and his regular and temperate life saved him for the time. But a visit to the same region in 1887 brought on a second attack of this peculiar and distressing disease. He came home prostrated, with symptoms of serious heart failure.

He died at the Gilsey House, in New York City, on the 25th of July, 1888, and was buried in the cemetery of Rock Creek Church, near Washington.

(Tenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1888-89, page xxiv)

James C. Pilling

JAMES CONSTANTINE PILLING

James C. Pilling, who died July 26, 1895, was a native of the national capital, where he was born November 16, 1846. He was educated in the public schools and Gonzaga College, and subsequently strengthened his predilection toward books by taking a position in a leading bookstore of the city; at the same time he studied the then novel art of stenography, in which he became remarkably proficient. At the age of twenty he was appointed a court stenographer. His services soon came into demand among the Congressional committees and in different commissions employed in the settlement of war claims. In every instance his notable speed and accuracy were joined with even more notable discretion and straightforwardness that gained for him the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His career as stenographer was in every respect exemplary, and his example served to hasten the general introduction, and at the same time to elevate the standard, of stenographic art as an aid in the transaction of the public business.

In 1875 Mr. Pilling was employed by the Director, then in charge of the Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, to aid in collecting native vocabularies and traditions, a task for which he was eminently fitted by reason of his phonetic and manual skill. In this service as in his earlier work he displayed not only high ability but

signal strength of character. His connection with the Survey was continued until that organization was brought to an end in 1879 by the institution of the United States Geological Survey to carry forward the geologic work, and the Bureau of American Ethnology to continue the ethnologic researches; he was then transferred to the latter Bureau, where his work on the Indian languages was continued. During this period of connection with ethnologic work his studious habits were strengthened, and he developed great interest in the literature relating to the Indians; so that he readily adopted the suggestion of the Director to begin the preparation of a list of books and papers containing Indian linguistics. In this study the industry and accuracy which characterized his stenographic work were constantly displayed, and ever-increasing confidence was reposed in his trustworthiness. In connection with his stenographic and bibliographic work, he was intrusted with the supervision of the editorial work of the reports of the Rocky Mountain survey and the newly instituted Bureau, and in addition considerable clerical work fell to him; yet every duty was performed with alacrity, fidelity, and wisdom. Despite the multiplication of duties, his literary and bibliographic methods remained excellent, and even improved with time; and his conscientious care was so invariably manifested in his bibliographic work that his rapidly growing list came to be recognized as a standard from which it were bootless

to appeal. It was during these years, from 1875 to 1880, that the foundation for Pilling's character as bibliographer was laid and securely established.

In 1881 the Director of the Ethnologic Bureau was made Director also of the United States Geological Survey; Mr. Pilling was then appointed chief clerk of the Survey, and the customary administrative duties were devolved on him. These duties were ever performed energetically yet judiciously, and withal so courteously and impartially as to gain for him the confidence of every collaborator in that rapidly growing Bureau. In this position he continued until June 30, 1892. During this period he served also as chief clerk of the Ethnologic Bureau in an eminently acceptable manner; and although his administrative work as the second officer in the two Bureaus might well have been regarded as sufficient to occupy all the energies of one man, he never forgot his bibliography, and so ordered his duties that few days passed without some addition to his list of books on Indian linguistics. Meantime his search for rare and little-known works brought him into correspondence with dealers, bibliophiles, missionaries on the outposts of civilization, travelers in Indian lands, and many others, and he frequently found it necessary to purchase books in order that their contents might be examined and their titles noted; and in this way he gradually accumulated a unique library - one of the richest collections of rare books relating to Indian tongues now in existence. In 1885 there

was issued for the use of collaborators and correspondents of the Bureau, in a small edition, a quarto volume of nearly twelve hundred pages, entitled "Proof-sheets of a Bibliography of the Languages of the North American Indians, by James Constantine Pilling." This volume represented the results of Mr. Pilling's bibliographic work up to that date, and served as a basis for the classification on the part of the Director of the North American tribes by linguistic characters. The printing of this volume served to deepen the interest of the bibliographer in his task, and within a year or two the issue of a series of bibliographies relating to various Indian stocks or families was begun.

As time passed Mr. Pilling developed an ailment that culminated in his death, and his duties were varied, so far as the legal conditions controlling governmental bureaus permitted, in the hope of bringing relief; but despite every effort the malady increased. In 1892 he was relieved of his duties as chief clerk of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of American Ethnology, and was transferred to the latter Bureau and employed solely in continuing the bibliographic work. For a time he benefited by the transfer, and his duty was performed with great energy and continued skill and success, so that by the end of 1894 his bibliographies of the Eskimo, Siouan, Iroquoian, Muskhogean, Algonquian, Athapascan, Chinookan, Salishan, and Wakashan languages were completed and printed. He was then engaged in the bibliographies of the Shahaptian language and the Indian languages

of Mexico, and this work was carried forward during the early months of 1895, even after its author had become practically helpless through the insidious and uncontrollable advance of a hopeless disease. The work was not finished.

The series of bibliographies prepared by Mr. Pilling are a monument to his memory and a model for students. In thoroughness and accuracy of work they afford a bright example of American scholarship.

In personal character Mr. Pilling was above reproach. No man was more steadfast to his moral and intellectual convictions, where were held with that charity for others which is possible only to those who have strong and well-founded convictions of their own. The influence of his example and his character will long remain in the institutions with which he was connected.

(Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1895-96, Part 1, pag LIX)

JAMES C. PILLING.

After the public announcement of the death a number of letters were received from sympathizing friends. Among them was one from his life-long associate, Major J. W. Powell. Because of this relationship and the sentiments expressed in the letter, it has been selected for reproduction here as a part of this Memorial.

"GLOUCESTER, MASS., *August 12, 1895.*

"MY DEAR MRS. PILLING:

"The death of your husband and my life-long friend was not unexpected, and it came as a relief from pain that had for years made life a burden. How great this burden of pain was is known only to yourself, and perhaps to myself; to all others I believe it was concealed by such a manifestation of courage and good-will as I have never witnessed in any other person.

"Through many of the years of active life James and I were associated, in the office and in the field. Field work led us into the wilderness of mountain and canyon, of forest and desert, away from the comforts and conveniences of civilization, where life itself was preserved by a constant struggle. In all this experience my boon companion never failed nor faltered, always doing more than

---

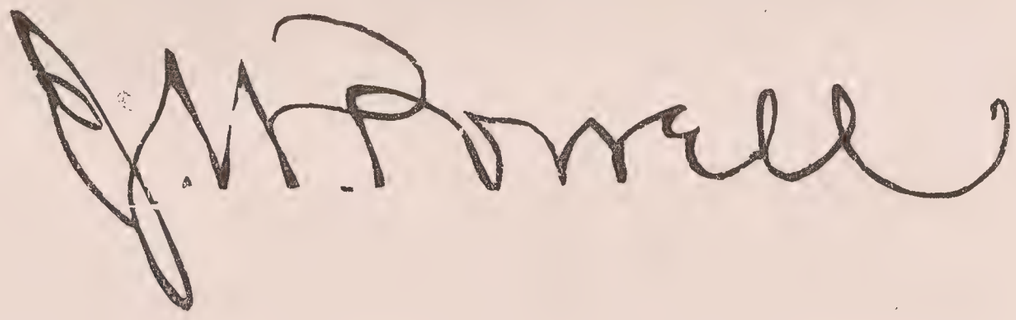
his share in the struggle for existence and in the effort necessary to fill life with joy. He never rested from his labor when labor could be of avail; he never lost courage, and courage was always in demand. He never forgot the sweet amenities of life, not even when labor and danger would seem to call for all his attention and all his energies.

"In all my life I have never known a man more steadfast to his moral and intellectual convictions, which were held with that charity for others which is possible only to those who have strong and well-founded convictions of their own. The field of research in which he was engaged was in part common ground with my own, and we were thus brought close together; and he shared with me responsibilities in financial affairs and in business operations. I thus knew him well, and I know that in everything he played a most honorable and efficient part.

"His contributions to bibliography constitute a monument to wisely directed labor, and, by reason of his great scholarship, will remain a guide to men of learning.

"Please accept this tribute from me to the great-souled man who has left us and whose loss is your loss more than that of any other person. I know well the extent of his dependence upon yourself, and of the wise care you gave to his declining years of pain and anguish. It would perhaps be presumption on my part to express my gratitude to you for the care and loving regard which you have extended to my friend, but be assured, my dear Mrs. Pilling, that it is profoundly appreciated.

"I am, yours cordially,



MATILDA COXE STEVENSON

IN MEMORIAM: MATILDA COXE STEVENSON.

BY W. H. HOLMES

Mrs. Matilda Coxe Stevenson was born in San Augustine, Texas, and in infancy removed with her parents, Alexander H. and Maria Matilda (Coxe) Evans to Washington, D. C. She was educated at Miss Anable's School in Philadelphia, and on April 18, 1872, married James Stevenson of the Geological Survey of the Territories. For a number of years, beginning with 1879, Mrs. Stevenson accompanied and assisted her husband on his various exploring and collecting expeditions in Arizona and New Mexico, and in this way acquired so full a knowledge of the town-building tribes of the arid region and of the requirements of research among them that in 1889 she was assigned by the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution to ethnological work among those people in conjunction with Mr. Stevenson, who on the reorganization of the Geological Survey had become a member of the Bureau.

During her several prolonged visits to Zuñi she gained the complete confidence of the people; was regarded and treated as one of themselves, and commonly addressed as "mother." Her researches were largely among the women of the tribe and directed toward an understanding of the domestic life and practices - a field from which men are largely excluded, for among the Zuñi the women have exclusive

control of the rites and observances which pertain to their sex. The work of Mrs. Stevenson was thus complementary to that of Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Cushing, and other students of this people, and served to round out our understanding of tribal history in a manner and to an extent rarely equaled. Her studies of child life were especially important. She divided her voluminous studies in this field into two parts, first, that dealing with the practical or domestic side, embracing the habits and customs, games, and other ordinary activities of the children, and, second, the religious instruction and observances connected with childhood. The immediate result of the researches relating to the latter topic was the completion of a paper entitled "Religious Life of the Zuñi Child" which appeared in the Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. This paper is introduced by a brief account of the mythology of the Zuñi, with special reference to its bearing on the life of the child. Her work is properly regarded as a distinct contribution to this important branch of ethnological research.

In 1881, Mrs. Stevenson's labors were extended to the Hopi villages and to some of the ancient ruins of Arizona and New Mexico, to the collecting of prehistoric earthenware, and to other branches of the interesting and varied material arts of the tribes.

After Mr. Stevenson's death in 1888, Mrs. Stevenson undertook the arduous task of arranging and digesting the voluminous notes of her husband relative to the tribes and of studying the extensive collections which he had made. Naturally these data were in many respects incomplete and the illustrative material insufficient for an extended treatment of the subject. It was found advisable, therefore, to have her continue the field work, a task for which she was now well fitted. The work was carried forward with indefatigable energy and zeal, and new fields of research were one after another opened to her. The seasons of 1890 and 1891 were spent with the Sia, and the results of her studies were published in the Eleventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. In this paper every phase of the life of this small but interesting tribe is discussed - their history, arts and industries, social organization, cosmogony, cult societies, music, songs, childbirth and mortuary customs, and especially the elaborate ceremonies connected with theurgic rites and the bringing of rain.

In 1891 Mrs. Stevenson resumed her investigations among the Zuñi Indians and devoted the better part of her time until 1895 to the further study of this most interesting people. Having already gained the full confidence of the Zuñi, she succeeded in obtaining admission to a number of secret organizations and ceremonies usually forbidden to

outsiders, and especially to women. It was her aim to record in full detail a complete knowledge of this people, a work in which she had a rare degree of success; the task as a whole, however, is one quite beyond the possibility of accomplishment within a single lifetime. Her researches concerning the religious beliefs and activities of the Zuñi people were exceptionally thorough, and her great work, published in the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Bureau is a monument to her energy, ability and perseverance. Mrs. Stevenson concludes this work in these modest words:

"The writer has made several prolonged visits to Zuñi, and after many years of investigation and intimate acquaintance with the priests, theurgists, and the people generally, feels sufficiently acquainted with them, their life, and their thoughts, to venture a presentation of their esoteric beliefs, their rituals, habits and customs. The limitations of this volume, however, make it necessary to give only a restricted account of many subjects that are deserving of more extended treatment, and much material has been reserved for future publication.

"While the writer has gone deeply into the subject of the religion of the Zuñis, and is able to record the more important details of their philosophy, there are yet many fields to be worked, and an attempt at drawing final

conclusions will not be made until more extensive studies of allied tribes have been undertaken. If that which is here presented serves as a basis for future investigation, and aids the Government to a better understanding of the North American Indians, the author will have succeeded in her purpose."

In January 1904, she set out for New Mexico with the view of continuing her researches in certain directions, especially with respect to the relation of the Zuñi people in various culture fields to other tribes of the general region. Chief attention was given to the mythology and to the ceremonial observances which follow in quick succession during the late winter and the early spring months. She found the people of Zuñi much changed in recent years; the former gentleness of character and the marked courtesy of the primitive aborigines had largely disappeared, except with a few of the older men and women, the desire of sordid gain engendered by contact with the whites outweighing other considerations.

Mrs. Stevenson was commissioned in 19-- to collect material illustrative of her researches in Zuñi, to form part of the Bureau's exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the special topic being the religious symbolism embodied in the various arts, such as pottery, textiles, basketry, costume, and ceremonial objects generally. Her

study of this subject, one heretofore much neglected, was thorough, and the significance of nearly every symbol now used by the Zuñi was obtained. She observed that, while the officers of the secret fraternities have full understanding of the symbolism associated directly with their ceremonial arts, few persons know the meaning of the designs employed in the decoration of pottery and the other useful arts, the artists themselves having little appreciation of the poetic imagery associated with the various devices. Mrs. Stevenson expressed fear that the original significance of the decorative motives of the Zuñi people must soon be lost by them.

Aside from her systematic researches a number of special subjects were investigated, including the irrigation system of the Zuñi, the manufacture and use of native dyes, and the preparation of pigments. In January, 1905, she again entered the field, having sleected the pueblo of Taos, New Mexico, as a suitable place for continuing her researches. In initiating her work in this pueblo she encountered many difficulties and her progress at first was slow; but later, owing largely to the courteous cooperation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, her study of the history, language, and customs of the tribe was facilitated and excellent results were obtained.

For a number of years Mrs. Stevenson continued her researches among the Tewa villages of the Rio Grande. Her

knowledge of the tribes had now become so mature that comparative studies could be taken up to advantage, and visits were made to various pueblos for the purpose of comparing the arts and industries, mythology, ceremonies, etc., of the people. This work was continued until failing health made it advisable to return to Washington, where her varied, interesting, and most useful career came to an end June 24, 1915.

Mrs. Stevenson was one of the founders and a permanent member of the Women's Anthropological Society of Washington. Among her writings is a paper read before this Society, March 8, 1888, entitled "Zuñi Religion." It appeared in SCIENCE, Volume XI, No. 268, March 23, 1888. The closing paragraph of this address is of much interest to the student of primitive beliefs and practices.

"The brief account which has been given of the medicine orders of the Zuñi is perhaps sufficient to convey an understanding of this interesting phase of the pueblo life of North America. The dignitary who is usually called the 'medicine-man' among our Indian tribes, is something more than the term implies in civilization. The medicine-man is both priest and doctor, and, by reason of his priestly office, he sometimes becomes a judge. The mythical beings with whom he holds converse are the gods of his people. They are the persons who bring evils, or preserve from evils; they bring health or disease, they bring peace or

war, and they bring plenty or want at harvest time. Thus in all respects the gods are supposed to hold within their power all prosperity and all adversity. So the priests stand between the people and those gods, and by means of ceremonies, incantations, and many prescribed observances, the gods are induced to preserve from evil and bring happiness. The medicine practices of the Zuñi are therefore religious observances and rites; and the daily life of the Zuñi, under the guidance of their priests through the agency of the medicine order, is so controlled that every act of life assumes something of a religious character. To them their religion is fraught with much fear; to them it brings many trials, many privations, and much suffering. Notwithstanding this, they derive from it much amusement and great joy, and in it all their hopes and aspirations are centered."

"Owing to the intimate relations which Mrs. Stevenson had acquired with the Pueblo tribes, she was able to penetrate deeply into customs held most sacred by the tribal authorities, and the following lines, quoted from "Smithsonian Collections," Vol. 63, disclose the startling fact that human sacrifice has been practised even in recent years among some of the Pueblos.

"Zooic worship has to do with the healing of the sick, the beast gods acting as mediators between man and the anthropic gods. The most shocking ceremony associated with the zooic worship of the Tewa is the propitiation of the

rattlesnake with human sacrifice to prevent further destruction from the venomous bites of the reptile. The greatest secrecy is observed and the ceremonies are performed without the knowledge of the people except those directly associated with the rite which is performed quadrennially. Although many legends of the various Pueblos have pointed indirectly to human sacrifice in the past, it was a revelation to Mrs. Stevenson when she found that this rite was observed by the Tewa at the present time; and, while it is known to exist only in two of the villages, she has every reason to believe that they are not exceptions. In one village the subject is the youngest female infant. In the other village an adult woman is sacrificed, a woman without husband or children being selected whenever possible. The sacrificial ceremonies occur in the kiva. The subjects are drugged with Datura meteloides until life is supposed to be extinct. At the proper time the body is placed upon a sand painting on the floor before the table altar, and the ceremony proceeds amid incantations and the most weird performances."

Additional details are too gruesome to be related in this place. The informer, however, took great risk in divulging a secret so strictly kept and dangerous to the tribal authorities even to one so closely associated with the inner life of the tribe as the subject of this memoir.

Mrs. Stevenson was able, self-reliant, and fearless, generous, helpful and self-sacrificing, and the writer of these lines is deeply indebted to her and to Mr. Stevenson for heroic services in his behalf in a time of great need. While exploring in the Jemez mountains he was prostrated by spinal weakness due to reckless mountain climbing, being unable either to ride or walk. During two days required to summon a physician from a distant point, the invalid was under Mrs. Stevenson's efficient care. Meantime, the inventive genius of the party undertook to solve the problem of his transportation to a place of safety. Under the supervision of Mr. Stevenson two long slender saplings were cut, placed side by side about two feet apart, and across the middle a litter was built on which the invalid was placed. A docile mule was harnessed between the heavy ends of the pole, the slender ends resting on the ground and serving as runners. In this manner, guarded by the Stevensons and followed by the entire expedition, which included Major Powell, Secretary Langley, and others, the unique procession descended over the rough mountain trails to the first settlement, whence after several days of recuperation in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Roorhes of Jemez Village, the writer was able to reach the railroad and return to the East.

Frank H. Cushing

FRANK HAMILTON CUSHING

FRANK HAMILTON CUSHING

Born Northeast, Pa., July 22, 1857. Spent his boyhood on the farm in Barre, N. Y. Became interested in collecting Indian Relics. Commissioned by Professor Baird in 1875 to make surveys and collections for the National Museum. Was Curator of the Ethnological Exhibit, National Museum, at Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. Was Assistant Ethnologist with Major J. W. Powell's expedition in New Mexico in 1879. At his own request was left at village of Zuni Indians. Lived there continuously for three years and later three additional years. Learned their language and traditions. Was initiated into their esoteric priesthood thus first ascertaining tree character of Indian secret societies. Conducted many excavations and expeditions. Discovered ruins of the Seven Cities of Cibola in 1881. Discovered extensive remains of a Sea Dwelling people on the Gulf Coast of Florida in 1895 and conducted the Pepper-Hearst expedition thither in 1896. Is connected with the Bureau of American Ethnology.

FRANK HAMILTON CUSHING

Frank Hamilton Cushing was born in Northeast, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1857 and died April 10, 1900. He was a man of genius. The history of the human world has been shaped by a few men; the multitudes have lived and worked and ended their days under the leadership of these few. Most of the geniuses who have shaped the history of later times shone as intellectual luminaries alone. Cushing stood out not only as a man of intellect, but preeminently as a master of those manual concepts to which he gave name as well as meaning - indeed, he might fittingly be styled a manual genius. There are two sides to man, two correlative and reciprocal aspects - the hand side and the brain side. Human development begins in the child, and began in our earliest ancestry so far as we are able to think, chiefly in the perfecting of the hand; for throughout the human world men do before they know - indeed, the greater part of knowing is always preceded by generations of doing. So humanity's dawn was doubtless brightened through manual genius; then came those later millenniums in which the brain side of man rose into dominance and illumined progress - and this was the time of intellectual geniuses. Of late science has arisen, and men have turned to the contemplation of nature and have been led thence to the conquest of natural forces. In the strife against dull nature the manual side of man has again come into prominence, and the pages of later history are emblazoned with the names of inventors and experimentalists in whom the hand side

and the brain side have attained perfect union. To this class of men Cushing belonged; yet the application of his genius was peculiar, even unique, in that his efforts were expended in interpreting inventions by others rather than in making inventions of his own. This application of his powers rendered him successful beyond parallel in retracing the paths pursued by primal men in their slow advance toward manual and mechanical skill; and it was through this peculiar application that Cushing's richest contributions to the science of man were made.

By reason of his peculiar insight into primitive devices and motives Cushing was a teacher of his colaborers, even of those whose years were more than his own. His mind responded readily to the impact of new sights, new thoughts, new knowledge; hence he was fertile in hypothesis, fruitful in suggestion, an avant-courier in research, a leader in interpretation. All his associates profited by his originality and learned much of him. The debt of American ethnology to Cushing is large.

(21st Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1899-1900 page xxxvii)

CUSHING, Frank Hamilton, ethnologist; b. Northeast, Pa., July 22, 1857; boyhood on farm in Barre, N. Y.; became interested in collecting Indian relics; commissioned by late Prof. Baird, 1875, to make surveys and collections for Nat. Museum; curator ethnological exhibit, Nat. Museum at Centennial Exhb. Phila, 1876; asst. ethnologist with Maj. J. W. Powell's Expedition in New Mexico, 1879; at his own request was left at village of Zuni Indians; lived there continuously 3 years, and later 3 additional years; learned their language and traditions; was initiated into their esoteric priesthood, thus first ascertaining true character of Indian secret societies. Discovered the ruins of the Seven Cities of Cibola, 1881, and conducted excavations among them and the great buried cities of Southern Arizona--latter discovery in 1888; discovered extensive remains of a Sea Dwelling people on the gulf coast of Florida in 1895, and conducted the Pepper-Hearst expd. thither, 1896; now connected with the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology; m. July 10, 1882, Emily Tennison Magill (of Washington). Author: The Myths of Creation; The Arrow: Preliminary Report of Pepper-Hearst Expedition on the Ancient Key Dwellers of Florida; also many monographs, official reports and papers. See American Anthropologist, New Series, Volume 2, p. 354. Portrait, frontispiece. Bibliography American Anthropologist, New Series, Vol. 2. and the accompanying tribute by powell, Hodge, Brinton & others.

See Review of Cushing's work in Overland Monthly, June, 1889, by Lon Kirkbride

died Apr. 10, 1900.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

WASHINGTON,

20th October, 1894.

My Very Dear Holmes;

You are not to suppose I have been neglecting you, or thoughtless of you, all this time! I did not, until recently, return to Washington from my trip to Sag Harbor, Brooklyn, New York City and Philadelphia; and since returning, have been until almost now, very ill as the result of too much variety and too great an insufficiency of diet during my absence. I came back as full as a codfish in April, of new and beautiful facts about collections and their stories, but as empty of all other nourishment as a twice trapped mouse, and quite as lean. So, your kind letter which had been retained at the office, has been awaiting this attention for two weeks or more.

I was exceedingly concerned over the bad luck you had with your stored treasures and properties in the Knox fire.

2nd

fire I do hope that none of your important manuscripts or notes were there.

But you have my sympathy, and there is one consolation to be found in the circumstance or change which led to your loss. It is that you left us just in time to avoid the whole sale reductions in Salaries which had to be made this year, and which has so seriously crippled me that I am wondering how I can live on the food my state of digestion needs, and also, when you will ever get that fifteen dollars ($15.00) I owe you! Nevertheless you shall have it all in good time. Such a thing is too much of a dry crumb in the bed of my conscience ever to be forgotten or deferred — if I can help it.

I am unreservedly glad you have means placed at your disposal for pushing the great work you have undertaken also making it the greater. And I am glad, also, that you were pleased, on the whole with the Photographs Dinwiddie and I devised, of the Piney Branch Quarry Groups. My bad condition both before

3rd

before
and after returning, put a stop to some very elaberate work I was doing on some of the other Groups in preparing them both for photographing and for permanent exhibition. This, the only photographs I care to send you are not, at least all of them, yet made. Those which were made "on time", by Doctor Mason's order, were half-cocked as it were, and do not go off! In December, however, I shall do a great deal of work in the Museum, in the preparation of a quite extensive Pueblo exhibit; and in the finishing up of these very groups. Then you shall have the photographs, sets of them both for yourself and for your Museum.

We have the Dear Old Major for our Director now, and I am glad. There are other things about the Bureau I am not glad for, several things. But there is one of them I am particularly sorry for. That in place of nearly all my "colaberators" down there I do not and cannot have, my absent friend Professor William H. Holmes for I am still

Yours Sincere friend,

Frank Hamilton Cushing

The bureau,
19th May, 1894.

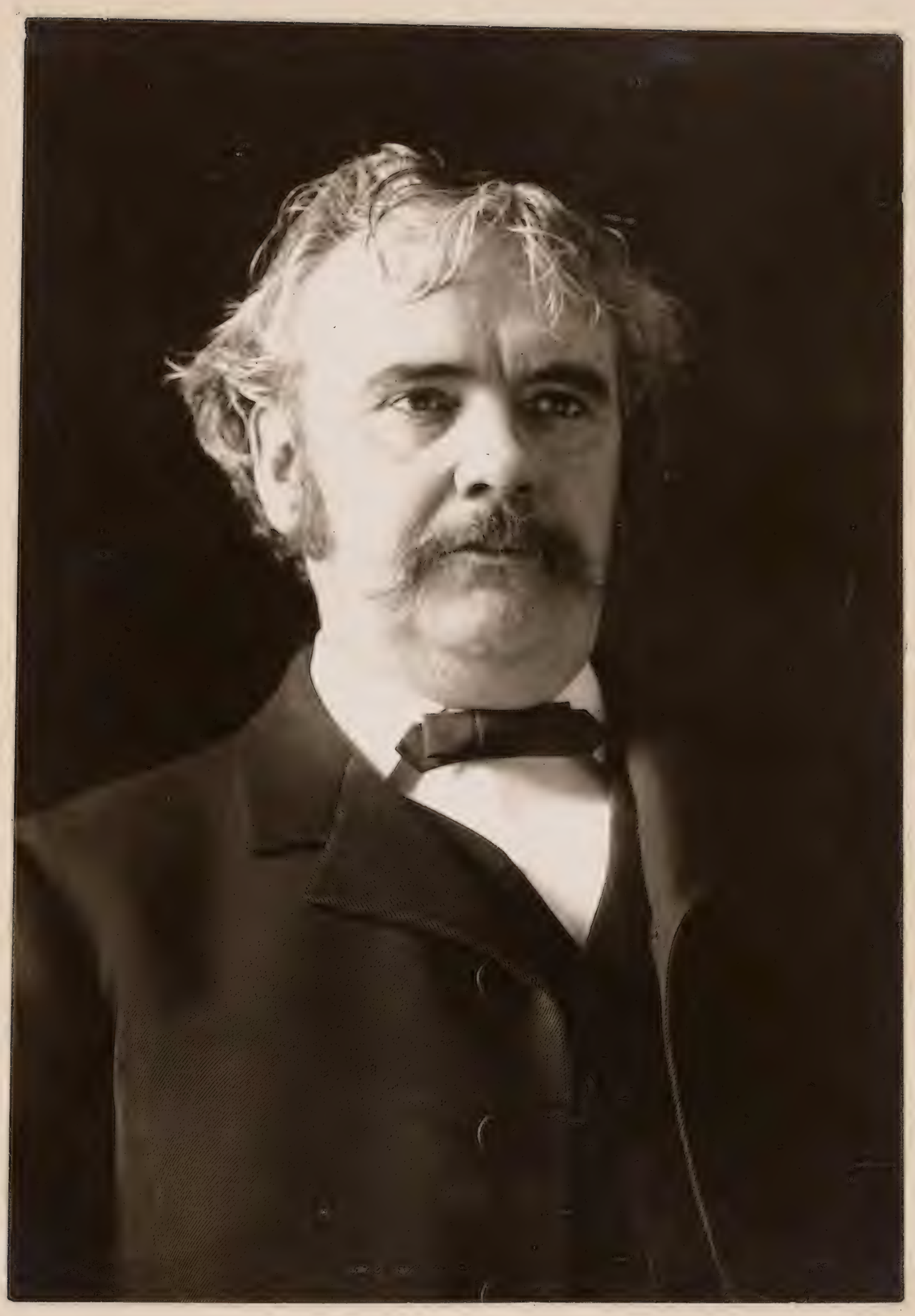
My Dear Holmes;
& had already secured Señor Zeballos's speech and was awaiting Colonel Elmé's promised lines and a letter or two which I wished to enclose to you, when your note of day before yesterday came this morning. But I am glad to have it as I shall always be glad to have other's from you whether they ask things of me or not.

There is much gnashing of teeth at me already, for having failed to invite some who would have been glad to join in the Banquet To you. But alas I could not reach them all!

With Every Good wish,

Sincerely Your friend,

Frank Hamilton Cushing



W J McGee

"The Chief" McGee

(The Pointed Heel)

MEMOIR OF W J McGEE

BY F. H. KNOWLTON

In these days of advanced specialization and refinement in the study of scientific problems, it has seemingly become increasingly evident that the best measure of success can only be attained with the full panoply of a modern educational equipment. Yet there have been in the past, and doubtless there will be in the future, notable exceptions to this rule. It is often said of one who has reached an eminence without the stimulating aid of early educational advantage, that had he fortunately possessed this training no one may measure the higher eminences to which he might have ascended. Rather is it possible—indeed, probable—that the spark of genius is stimulated by adversity, and that breadth of vision and strength of character come oftener as the fruit of action rather than of ease; for

"So doth luxury make weaklings of us all."

Certain it is that Doctor McGee attained a very notable measure of success with the minimum of formal educational training.

Dr. W. H. Holmes.

W J McGEE

[From Bull. Geol. Soc. Am., Vol. 24, 1912]

William John McGee—or simply W J McGee, as in later years he preferred to be known—was born on a farm at Farley, Dubuque County, Iowa, April 17, 1853, and died at Washington, D. C., September 5, 1912. He was the fourth of a family of eight children born to James and Martha Ann (Anderson) McGee, and is survived by three brothers and a sister, the others having died in infancy or youth. His parents were of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, his great-great-grandfather on the paternal side having been Alexander McGee of County Down, Ireland, who came early to this country, and on the maternal side the line leads back to Samuel Anderson, who was born at sea, about 1740, of Irish emigrant parents. The latter resided near Yorktown, Virginia, and both participated in the Revolution on the American side, which perhaps accounts in a way for McGee's intense Americanism. In infancy and early youth, although always of large size for the years, McGee was in frail health and somewhat uncertain in disposition, and even in later life, notwithstanding his rugged physical appearance, he was far from being as strong as seemed apparent.

McGee's early education followed the usual course in sparsely settled county districts. He attended irregularly the county district school until he was about 14 years of age, but as the school was confessedly of low grade, it is not probable that he advanced much beyond the merest rudiments. From this time on his education was almost entirely the result of intense individual effort. In this, as is so often the case, he was urged and stimulated by the mother, an excellently well informed woman, who was particularly anxious that her family should be well educated. The last one apparently to give him formal instruction (1867-1868) was an older brother, who speaks of him as an exceedingly apt pupil, acquiring knowledge easily and retaining it in what was later developed into a really marvelous memory. His home studies were continued over the years 1867-1874, during which time he studied Latin, German (in which he became especially proficient), and the higher mathematics, including astronomy and surveying. He also read law and to some extent engaged in justice-court practice, but this never was considered as of much importance in his plan of life and was soon laid aside. He was, however, an excellent surveyor, having been instructed in this field by a maternal uncle, and his work was much in demand in the neighborhood.

When about twenty years old McGee learned blacksmithing and for several years engaged in the manufacture and sale of agricultural implements. In conjunction with an older brother and a cousin, he invented and patented (June 9, 1874) an improved adjustable cultivator, but the

enterprise was not financially successful, nor was the invention a pioneer in its class.

It was apparently about this time (1874) that McGee's attention was first directed to geology. Just what the incident was that first claimed his attention and stimulated his interest in what was later to be one of the dominating activities of his life is not known. The glacial mantle which so completely covers northeastern Iowa offered many then unsolved problems, and together with his brothers he explored with keen interest the numerous caves about their home and studied the peculiar rocky topography with more than boyish interest. He read widely of such books and papers as were then available on glaciation and its phenomena, and began independent observations which soon brought him into communication and contact with other workers in this field. The fact that he joined the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1878 (27th meeting, St. Louis, August, 1878), enrolling himself in the section of geology, shows that his interest was even then crystallizing along these lines. So far as learned, his first scientific paper, "On the relative position of the forest bed and associated formations in northeastern Iowa," was published in 1878 and was the forerunner of many of like import. Between the years 1877 and 1881 he prosecuted, as a private enterprise, a topographic and geologic survey of some 12,000 square miles of territory in northeastern Iowa, though the full results were not published until 1891.

McGee's first work under Federal auspices was a report on the building stones of Iowa, prepared for the Tenth Census of 1880, though not published until four years later. This, but more especially his careful work on the multifarious phenomena of glaciation in the upper Mississippi Valley, had attracted wider attention, and in July, 1883, he was called to the U. S. Geological Survey, then under the directorship of Major J. W. Powell. In a very short time he was placed in charge of the division of Atlantic Coastal Plain geology. Although then but thirty years of age, he came, not as a mere tyro or dabbler in geology, as might be presumed from his previous isolation, but with an astonishing breadth of view and maturity of judgment, and within the next ten years he erected a foundation which must always be considered by any who would study the geology of the Coastal Plain. This decade—1883-1894—covers the period of his most intensive, constructive geological activities. He resigned from the Geological Survey on June 30, 1893, to assume on the following day the position of ethnologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology, to which department he had accompanied Major Powell. One year later he became ethnologist in charge of the Bureau, and continued in this

position until July 31, 1903, when he resigned to assume charge of the Department of Anthropology of the St. Louis Exposition, where he brought together an unprecedented assemblage of the world's peoples. At the close of the exposition he became the first director of the St. Louis Public Museum, continuing in this position from 1905 to 1907. On March 14, 1907, President Roosevelt created an Inland Waterways Commission, and at the first meeting of this Commission Doctor McGee was elected vice-chairman and secretary, a position he continued to fill until his death. About the same time (March 23, 1907) he was appointed as an expert in soil waters in the Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and in this position he also continued until his death.

Aside from the honors and responsibilities which came with a busy official life, many additional honors were conferred upon Doctor McGee. He was one of the principal founders of the Columbia Historical Society; sometime president of the American Anthropological Association, the Anthropological Society of Washington, the National Geographic Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1897). He was the senior speaker in the department of anthropology at the World's Congress of Arts and Sciences in 1904, and non-resident lecturer on anthropology at the State University of Iowa. In 1901, in recognition of his distinguished attainments, the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Cornell College, Iowa, at which time he presented a comprehensive essay on the "Beginnings of mathematics."

In 1888 Doctor McGee was married to Anita Newcomb, who, with a son and daughter, survives him.

In the field of the Pleistocene geology of the upper Mississippi Valley McGee was really a pioneer. At the time he began his studies very little was known of the glacial history of this region, and he did much to establish a knowledge of the succession of invasions and recessions of the ice-sheet, and while many of his conclusions have been subject to revision in the light of fuller modern investigation, much of his work remains, and must remain, as a basis on which subsequent knowledge is to be builded.

McGee's most notable contributions to American geology are, of course, in the Atlantic Coastal Plain. In this field there must ever be associated the names of four notable students—Hilgard, Smith, Dall, and McGee. These men have laid the foundation, however much it has been, or in future will be, modified, upon which all subsequent work must be erected. In the particular phase of the subject which McGee made his own he was again a pioneer. He saw and appreciated the broad problems of stratigraphic continuity and succession, of continental elevation and depres-

sion, and he set about their solution. His work was distinctly constructive, and as such finds a permanent place in American geologic history. While certain of his conclusions, as is almost inevitable in pioneer work, have been modified or revised, the broad, fundamental generalizations remain as an essential basis for later students.

After an interval of a dozen years or more following the close of his studies on Coastal Plain geology, during which his attention was mainly occupied in the field of ethnology, Doctor McGee again returned to the consideration of certain collateral geologic problems. It had come to be the fancy in certain quarters that the removal of the forest or vegetal covering had little or no influence on the run-off of surface waters. His report on "Soil Erosion," published as a bulletin of the Bureau of Soils in the United States Department of Agriculture, is a complete and graphic refutation—if such were really needed—of this contention. His last work, completed less than a month before his death, and also to be published as a bulletin of the Bureau of Soils, is an elaborate study of subsoil water and its essential relation to agriculture.

Of his anthropological and ethnological work only the briefest mention may be made here. While much of his time was given to administrative work, he nevertheless found opportunity for a number of studies, perhaps the most notable being a study of the Seri Indians, a fierce, previously unstudied tribe inhabiting certain islands off the coast of Lower California.

Doctor McGee did much for the Geological Society of America. He was one of its founders and served for four years as its editor, establishing the BULLETIN, its official publication, on the high plane it then and has since maintained. His constant attendance at the meetings during the earlier years of the Society's existence will be recalled, as well as his contributions to many notable discussions of geologic problems.

W J McGee was a man of commanding presence, one who would attract attention in whatever assemblage he might find himself. Although seemingly somewhat formal in address to those not intimately acquainted with him, he was, nevertheless, a man of cordial, sympathetic manner and of deep human sympathies. It is related of him that once, when in attendance on a meeting of the American Association, he was asked by a local divine to fill his pulpit at the Sunday evening service. Although not affiliated with any church, McGee accepted at once, and, selecting as his text the words "Love ye one another," delivered an address replete with human sympathy and understanding. He was kindly and considerate to those who worked with him and generous to a degree, it being rare indeed—too rarely for his own best interest—that an appeal was

without substantial reward. He was a good conversationalist and a ready public speaker, having at command a splendid memory and a really wonderful vocabulary; in fact, in the use of the latter he sometimes seemed to border on the pedantic, yet when a new or unfamiliar word was used it was usually found in last analysis that it was a fitting word for the shade of meaning desired to be conveyed.

McGee was a helpful man, ever ready with counsel and information to assist whomsoever might come to him. To the younger men he was especially considerate and helpful, drawing freely upon his vast storehouse of information without thought or regard for personal credit. When the so-called conservation movement was launched a few years ago, the exigencies of public life made it impossible for full credit to be given to all who had a guiding hand in the work, but from one in position to know it appears that the success of this movement was in large measure due to the far-sighted, comprehensive policy and sterling advice of Doctor McGee. Many of the activities of the Inland Waterways Commission, of which, as already mentioned, he was the Vice-Chairman and Secretary, were due to his energy and initiative. Laborious statistical tables were compiled and scattered information brought together in usable form. During all these later years, although not engaged in active geological investigation, he was always willing and anxious to discuss the newer results in the several fields and to accept without question or resentment those which offered a surer solution than any he had himself proposed.

Although it is said of Doctor McGee that in early life he was distinctly averse to manual labor, in later life he certainly developed untiring energy, as a glance at his many and varied accomplishments will show. He was also a good organizer and was systematic and painstaking in all he undertook. His last work on "Wells and Subsoil Water," the proof-sheets of which lie before me, was recalled during the last weeks of his illness and was finally submitted, but two weeks before his death, complete to the last detail.

It is perhaps fitting in this connection that a word should be said of the remarkable courage and fortitude exhibited by Doctor McGee during the progress and culmination of the insidious malady (cancer) which caused his death. For the benefit of humanity he made a special study of his own case, setting down calmly and imperturbably the progress of the disease from its first observed inception, in 1894, to its obvious dominance, in April, 1912, this diagnosis being published a few days after his death (*Science*, September 13, 1912). It thus appears that for the last fifteen years of his life his work—some of it the most exacting of his

career—was carried on in the impending shadow of certain dissolution, much of it at the last under the stress of acute physical suffering, but there was no slighting, no faltering, no repining.

As showing his abiding devotion to the cause of science and the public good, the following paragraph may be quoted from his will:

"Pursuant to an intention fixed in early manhood on learning that a certain State provided by law that medical graduates should have had dissecting-room experience, and yet made no provision for the requisite subjects; and conformably with the shocking economic waste represented by the cities of the dead in the long settled portions of the country; and in accordance with my custom of devoting my efforts and myself to the public good, I give and bequeath my body for purposes of dissection to any medical college selected by my executor."

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William H. Holmes

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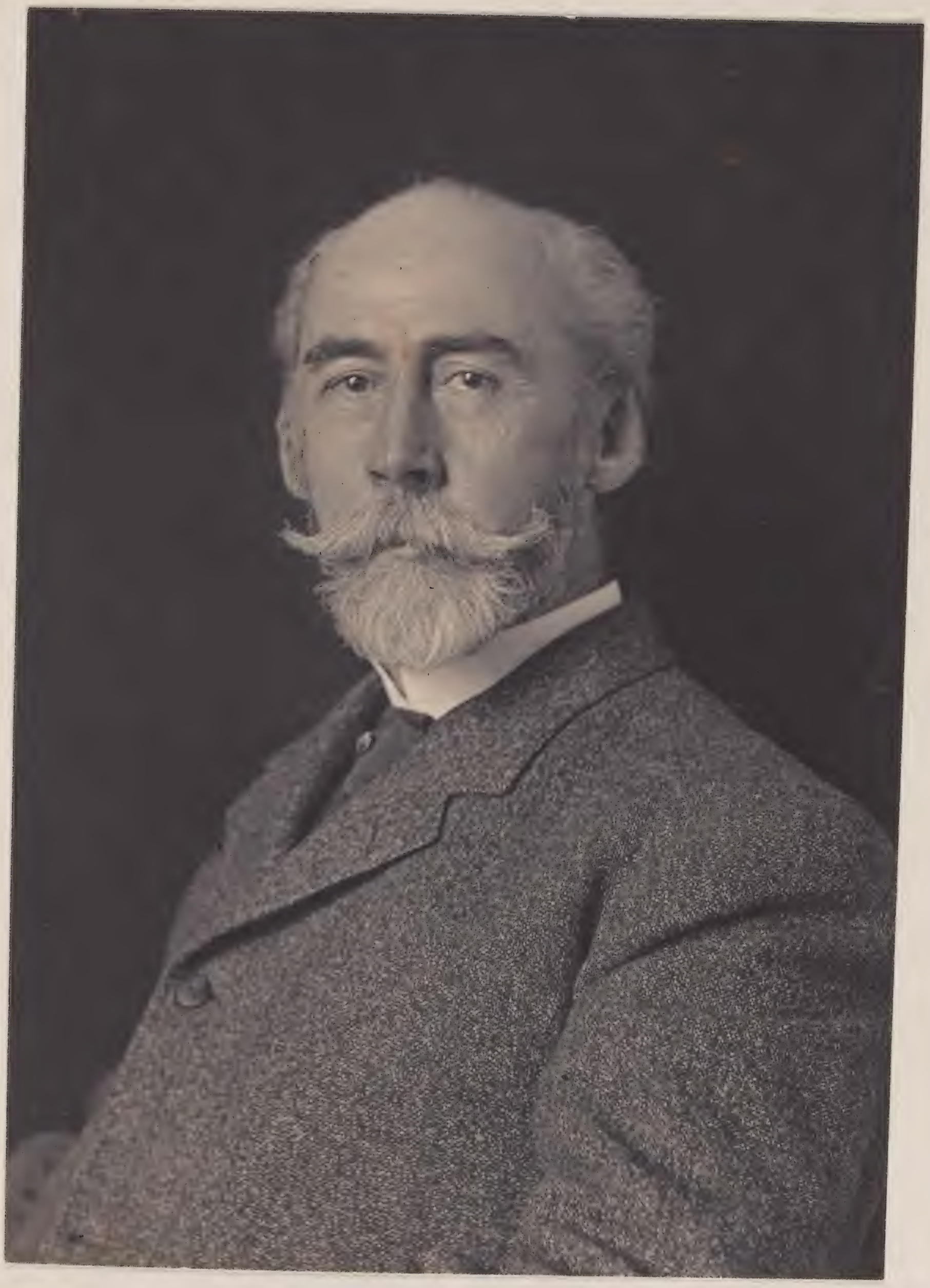

W. H. HOLMES, about 1900
Secretary of the commission

W. R. Holmes

W. H. Holmes
Degree from G.W.U.

WILLIAM HENRY HOLMES

Born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 1, 1846. Son of Joseph and Mary (Heberling) Holmes. Married Kate Clifton Osgood, 1883; two children, Osgood (1885) and William Heberling (1890). Educated in the McNeely Normal College, Ohio, 1868; Willoughby Collegiate Institute, Ohio, 1870. Degrees: B. A., 1884, McNeely Normal College; D. Sc., George Washington University, 1918. Normal College instructor in drawing, geography, natural history, 1871; artist Smithsonian Institution 1871. Artist, Survey of the Territories, 1872; assistant geologist 1874; geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, 1888; non-resident professor archaeologic geology, University of Chicago, 1893; curator, Dept. of Anthropology, Field Museum, Chicago, 1894; head curator, National Museum (ethnology, archaeology, technology, history, art), 1910-20; chief, Bureau of American Ethnology, 1902; curator, National Gallery of Art, 1906; director, National Gallery of Art, 1920. Retired June 30, 1932.

Upwards of 200 official scientific publications, 1874-1920. Organized Division Physical Anthropology in National Museum, 1903.

Member: National Academy of Science, National Research Council, American Philosophical Society, Washington Academy of Science (pres), American Anthropological Assn. (pres), Davenport Academy of Science, 1914; correspondent

member American Institute of Architects. Life member of the National Geographic Society, 1913. International Am. Archaeological Commission, 1904. American Folklore Society, Research Council, National Academy of Science on Preparedness. Founder of the Cosmos Club, 1884, President in 1907. Honorary member, French Alpine Club, 1926; Anthropological Society of Berlin, 1903; Correspondent member Acad. Natural Science, Bolivia, 1916; hon. fellow, Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 1897; correspondent member National Academy of History, Colombia, S. A.; correspondent member, Anthropologic and Geographic Society, Stockholm, 1903; hon. member, National University, La Plata, Argentine, S. A., 1907. President, Washington Water Color Club. President Society of Washington Artists. President National Society of Fine Arts, 1909. Honorary member of the Washington Arts Club; American Federation of Arts; art editor, Art and Archaeology, D. C.; (life member) Literary Society of Washington.

Dr Holmes retired as Director, N. G. A. June 30, 1932.
Went to live with his son William at Royal Oak, Michigan, July 25, 1932.
He died in Royal Oak, Michigan, April 20, 1933.

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON

December 24, 1921.

My dear Doctor Holmes:-

I wish I could really let you know how pleased I am that you should have thought of me and so should have been prompted to send me the charming water-color which I have just received from you.

Years ago, when I was in Washington for the sake of being with my family at this same Season, I stopped in at Fischer's shop on Fifteenth Street, and there saw a considerable number of water-colors, --- chiefly South American subjects,--- by an artist named Holmes, whose work and name I then became aware of for the first time. I was so captivated by them that I bought two. I have had them before me ever since and get unending pleasure from them. They are, incidently, the only pictures I have ever bought. Now, through your kindness, I shall be able to enjoy another example of your work, which will be to me the most valuable of all.

Thanking you again, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Dr.W.H.Holmes,
National Gallery of Art.

Curator, Free Gallery

Reprinted from SCIENCE, December 10, 1926, Vol. LXIV,
No. 1667 pages, 571-572.

by Dr Marcus Benjamin

TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR WILLIAM HENRY HOLMES

As a testimonial to Professor William Henry Holmes, director of the National Gallery of Art, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, on December 1, a volume was presented containing one hundred and fifty personal letters of felicitation from intimate friends and those colleagues and co-workers who during the past sixty years have been closely associated with him in the fields of geology, anthropology, exploration and the fine arts. The dedication of this volume, by Dr. Marcus Benjamin, reads as follows:

Out of the West came the boy, and we can fancy in those long ago days that he had a natural instinct for things beautiful, such as pleasure in the brilliant coloring of a fragrant flower; joy in watching a gay butterfly flitting to and fro in the air; following the sunlight as it glistened on the babbling brook or the foaming water dashing over the rugged rocks; listening to the music of a bird; or perchance enjoying a wonderful sunset with its reds and yellows darkening into violets and purples. And so the boy learned color values and became an artist.

The happy days of boyhood soon passed into adolescence and manhood, and with his powers of close observation trained to study nature, Holmes concentrated his natural talents on the study of land formations. The details of rocks and strata were differentiated and he learned nature in a new way as he crossed the continent in the service of our national surveys. And the boy artist became the man geologist.

Evolution was the spirit of his time and from investigating the geological horizons of our great continent, he sought higher objects and turned his attention to the highest form in nature, which is man. The beginnings

PROFESSOR HOLMES AND THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

June 30th, 1931

It may not seem out of place, since the Director's official life is nearing its close, to record here briefly his connection with the Smithsonian Institition. A first fact of interest in the story is that he was born on the same day with the Institution, December 1st, 1846. Just sixty years ago he entered the north door of the Institution an entire stranger, and proceeded to sketch a brilliantly colored bird installed in one of the Museum cases. He was observed at this work and, as a result, was soon engaged in drawing natural history specimens for the resident professors. In 1872 he was appointed artist to the Survey of the Territories under Dr. F. V. Hayden and took part in the survey of the Yellowstone Region. In 1874 he was appointed Assistant Geologist on the Survey then working in Colorado and has found his services continuously called for in the fields of both science and art. Advancing step by step and from year to year in both branches he finds himself today a member of the National Academy of Sciences and Director of the National Gallery of Art. His varied activities in these fields are recorded in upwards of fifty annual reports made to the departments with which he served. In his 85th year he is still at his desk in the National Gallery of Art.

W. H. Holmes

HOLMES, WILLIAM H., National Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington; h. Cosmos Club, Washington; Born Harrison Co., Ohio, Dec. 1, 1846; Artist to the U. S. Geological Survey of Territories, 1872*; Curator, National Gallery of Art 1906; Director, National Gallery of Art 1920; President Washington Water Color Club; Honorary President Society of Washington Artists; Honorary member Washington Landscape Club; Art Editor "Art and Archaeology," Awards: First Corcoran Prize, Wash. WCC 1900; Parsons prize, Wash. WCC 1902. Work: "Midsummer," Corcoran Gallery, Washington, "The Wanderlusters' Rest," National Gallery of Art.

* Pupil of Theodore Kauffman in oil painting, 12th Street near F., 1871, drawing natural history specimens in Smithsonian Institution 1871.

W. H. Holmes
Chief, Bureau of American
Ethnology, about 1905

W. H. Holmes
1931

Dynamic Power of Appreciation

International Newsreel Photo.
DR. WILLIAM HENRY HOLMES, OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, READING FELICITATIONS FROM 175 SAVANTS ON HIS EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

HAPPY is the man whose work brings him recognition before his fellow men.

Recognition is a power whose might reaches farther than even the promise of great riches.

Fundamentally it is an offshoot of the Golden Rule. Its growing popularity is a good sign of our times.

The completion of several important buildings in this city has been marked by the simple but inspiring ceremony of publicity commending the artisans for their good craftsmanship.

A few days ago Dr. William Henry Holmes, grand old man of the famous Smithsonian Institution in Washington, was given a book of felicitations sent by 175 world-known savants. It was a splendid tribute to an eighty-year-old man whose researches into the past have helped all to anticipate the future more clearly. It took but a few moments for each busy scientist to give this friendly pat on the back, but what happiness it must have brought to Dr. Holmes.

To a sincere worker recognition is more precious than rubies. Old age wins it and is cheered. Youth observes it and is inspired to greater tasks. It is a force we might well put to work more universally.

Here is one I like. Ref—

1926

On my 80th birthday the newspaper photographers came in swarms & took my picture; nearly all were kind.

W. H. HOLMES

TRIPS ABROAD

1879-1909

1879-80 Europe - England, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. Studied art, archeology etc.

1884 The Chain Photographic Expedition in Mexico, W. H. Jackson and W. H. Holmes being guests.

1894-96 Mexico. Armour Expedition to Yucatan. See book on my antiquities. Sailed from Jacksonville to Havana, December 16, 1894.

1899 Mexico - Monterey, Tampico, Orizaba, Cordoba, Vera Cruz and Mexico City. With Major Dutton, Gilbert and Blake, guest of President Brecken-ridge of the Mexican Central Railway.

1900 Cuba with Major Powell on geology and archeology. February and March.

1900 Jamaica with Professor Langley studying the flight of the buzzard, seeking to learn the secrets of flight.

1904 Europe - England, France and Germany. Represented Smithsonian Institution, National Geographic Society etc., at the Americanist Meeting, Stutgart, accompanied by Rush Marshall, making studies for the U. S. National Museum building.

1908-09 Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Panama, represented the Smithsonian Institution and George Washington University at the Pan American Congress, Santiago, Chile.

1909 Europe - England as a side-trip on the voyage to South America.

1909 British Columbia, visit to the Victoria Museum.

The following great mountain peaks of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado were climbed while on duty with the primary triangulation of the Survey during the summer of 1876.

Long's Peak	14,271
Mount Evans	14,330
Torrey's Peak	14,336
Mount Lincoln	14,296
Mount of the Holy Cross	14,176
Mount Harvard	14,375
Pike's Peak	14,147
Mount Ouray	14,046
Blanca Peak	14,413
Culebra Peak	14,079
San Luis Peak	14,100
Uncompahgre Peak	14,233
Mount Princeton	14,199
Massive Mountain	14,368
Crestone Peak	14,233
Mount Wilson	14,280
Mount Sneffels	14,158
Station 33	14,000
La Plata Mountain	14,311
Mount Powell	13,398
Station 24	13,200
Summit Peak	13,323
South River Peak	13,160
Rio Grande Pyramid	13,773
Hesperis Peak	13,135
Mount Peale	13,004
Snow-mass Mountain	13,961
West Spanish Peak	13,600
Conejos Peak	13,183

W. M. Davis, 1931

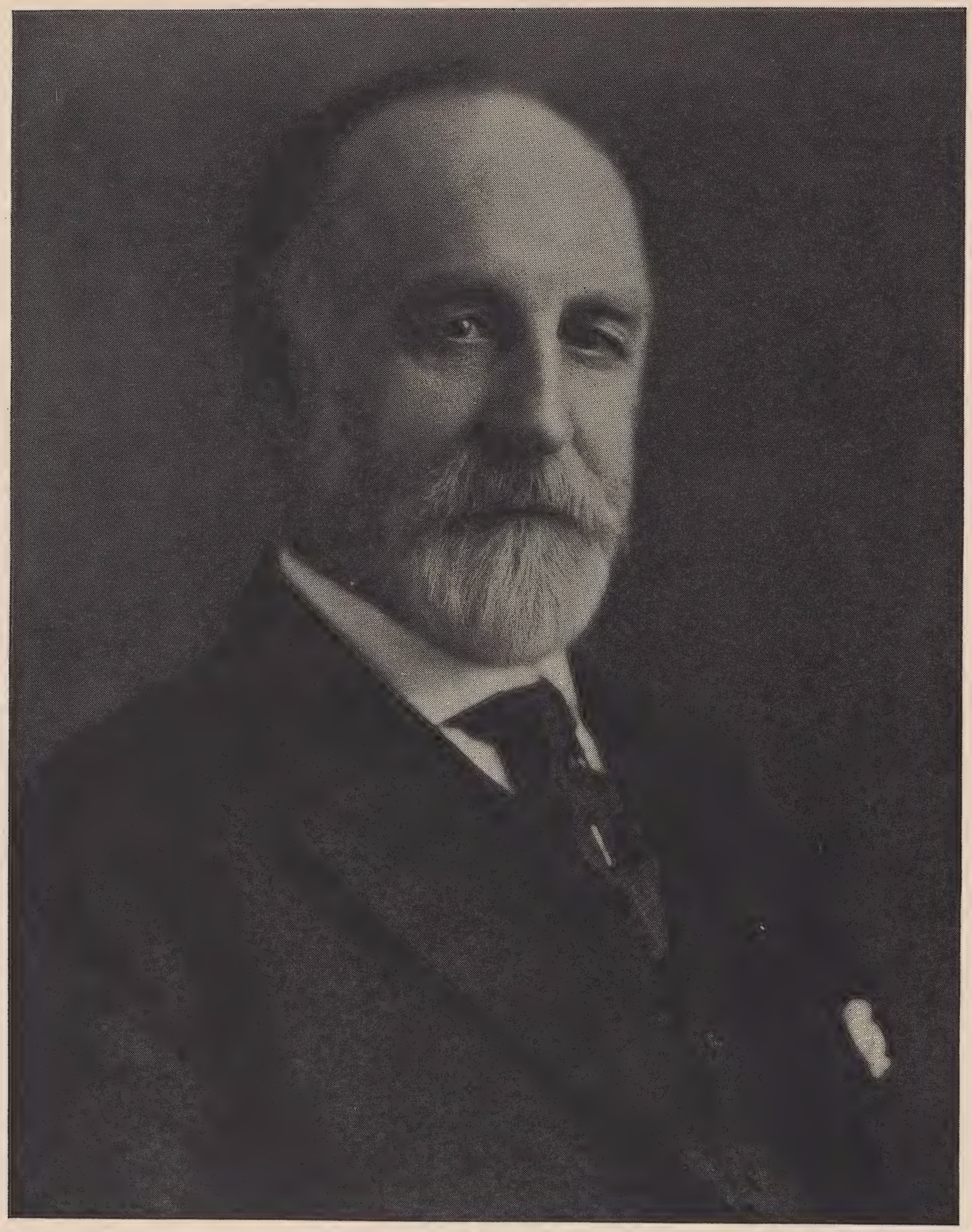
Pleasant reading is your personal paragraph, p. 47, Smithsonian Institution Report! What is more gratifying than progress, promotion, recognition, honors, all based on <u>personality</u> without <u>pull</u>!! I just knew you through your Hayden Survey drawings - models of their kind; later acquaintance has always been enjoyed on this side of it. I recall especially your story of your country neighbor, who upbraided you for not cleaning and cultivating your briar patch, and your excellent comeback on him!

I am just finishing a 3-months lectureship at Columbia, and am now going via Tulsa (where an inevitable ceremony awaits me!) to Pasadena for a 6-months engagement at the California Tech. - in delightful surroundings - among which the Ransomes are included.

(Signed) W. M. Davis

New York Dec. 24, 1931.

(331 S. Chester Ave., Pasadena, Calif.)



Sincerely Yours,
J. Walter Fewkes.

J. WALTER FEWKES

CHIEF, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

Born Newton, Mass., November 14, 1850. Received A.B. Harvard, 1875, A.M., Ph.D. 1877, LL.D. University of Arizona 1915. Was appointed Ethnologist, Bureau of American Ethnology (1895-1918.) Appointed Chief of that Bureau March 1, 1918 and was retired January 15, 1928, but was continued on the Staff as Associate Anthropologist. Was in charge of many excavations and published reports on the ruins in the Mesa Verde National Park and articles on Pueblo ethnology and archeology. Is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Anthropological Society (President, 1911,1912), Anthropological Society of Washington (President 1909-10), Washington Academy of Sciences, the Cosmos Club and others. Dr. Fewkes died May 31, 1930.

Preceded by W Hoffman
Followed by Matthew W. Stirling

JESSE WALTER FEWKES

The death of J. Walter Fewkes for years a member of the Managing Board of The School of American Research, has removed from among the ranks of veteran American archaeologists and ethnologist, one of its most noted figures. He was a pioneer in the field of the Spanish Southwest and laid the foundation for much that is now being acclaimed as new discovery.

Dr. Fewkes was born at Newton, Mass., on November 14, 1850, and therefore would have celebrated his eightieth birthday this fall. He was the son of Jesse and Susan E. Jewett Fewkes. He received his A.B. from Harvard in 1875 and his A.M. and Ph. D. in 1877. He studied under Louis and Alexander Agassiz, a student of zoology at the University of Leipzig 1878 to 1880, and received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Arizona in 1915. On April 4, 1893, he married Harriett O. Cutler of Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Fewkes was museum assistant in Comparative Zoology at Harvard 1881 to 1889, editor of the Journal of Ethnology and Archaeology 1890 to 1894, field director of the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition 1891 to 1894, ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology 1895 to 1918; chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology 1918 to 1928. He was in charge of the excavation and repair of the Casa Grande in Arizona, of Spruce Tree House, Cliff Palace, Sun Temple, Fire Temple, Far View

House, Pipe Shrine House in the Mesa Verde National Park; of Wupatki, Elden, Pueblo, Arizona; Wenden Island near Tampa, Florida.

Dr. Fewkes wrote many monographs, several books, and contributed widely to the scientific press and popular magazines. He was the author of "Snake Ceremonials of Walpi," 1894 "Archaeological Expedition to Arizona in 1894;" "Two Summers Work in Pueblo Ruins," 1897; "Aborigines of Porto Rice and Neighboring Islands," 1907; "Casa Grande, Arizona," 1913; as well as reports on the ruins in the Mesa Verde National Park; articles on the prehistoric cliff dwellers of the Southwest, prehistoric West Indians and eastern Mexico, on the aboriginal culture in the Mimbres Valley, New Mexico, and articles on Medusae and enchinoderms.

Dr. Fewkes died at his home at Forest Glen, Maryland.

(El Palacio, Vol. XXVIII, June 15, 1930, p. 151)

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F. W. Hodge - Editor

Get his biography

F. W. Hodge

Washington Star 57-a
September 30, 1956.

Dr. F. Webb Hodge Dies; Authority on Indian Life

Dr. Frederick Webb Hodge, an authority on the American Indian, former director of the Bureau of American Ethnology here and editor of "Handbook of American Indians" died Friday in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

He would have been 92 next month.

He had lived in Santa Fe since his retirement as director of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles last February.

Dr. Hodge was born in Plymouth, England on October 28, 1864. He came to the Washington area with his parents at the age of seven.

He attended the local public schools and George Washington University, then Columbian University, for one year in 1885-86. Years later he was awarded honorary degrees of Sc.D. from Pomona College in 1933, LL.D. from The University of New Mexico in 1934 and Litt. D. from the University of Southern California in 1943.

Joined Expedition

Before attending George Washington he had worked in a law and publishing office and as a stenographer for the Geological Survey from 1884 to 1886.

His first experience in the field of the American Indian came as field secretary of the Hemenway Archaeological Expedition from 1886 to 1889. The expedition was excavating ancient Indian ruins in Arizona and New Mexico.

Making the American Indian his life work he entered the Bureau of American Ethnology where he continued his researches.

In 1901 he became an executive official of the Smithsonian Institution. Four years later he transferred back to the Bureau of American Ethnology where he devoted most of his time to the "Handbook of American Indians," part one of which was published in 1907. The second part was published in 1910.

Held New York Museum Post

From 1910 to 1918 he was ethnologist in charge of the bureau.

In 1918 he went to the Museum of the American Indian in New York. In 1932 he left New York to become director of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles.

DR. F. W. HODGE

While with the Museum of the American Indian, he conducted several archaeological and ethnological expeditions in the Southwest, excavating the ruins of Hawikuh, one of the "Seven Cities of Cibola" near Zuni, N. M.

Dr. Hodge was the author of many monographs on the American Indian and contributed ethnological and archaeological articles to a number of scientific publications.

Translated Rare Documents

In addition to the "Handbook of American Indians" he edited a number of works on the early Southwest and the Indians of the region. Some of these were "Narratives of Cabeza de Vaca and Coronado," "Falconer's Letters and Notes on the Texan Santa Fe Expedition," "Curtis' North American Indian," and publications of the Southwest Museum and the Bureau of American Ethnology. He also was editor of the "American Anthropologist."

He was a founder and advisory editor of the Quivera Society for the translation of rare Spanish documents of the early Southwest.

At the time of his death he was on the advisory board of the Heard Museum in Phoenix, Ariz.

He also was a member of the Anthropological Society of Washington, the National Research Council, the American Antiquarian Society, the Texas Historical Association, the Historical Society of New Mexico, the Death Valley '49ers, the Archaeological Association of Southern California, the Western Museums Conference and the Society des Americanistes de Paris.

He belonged to Ends of the Earth Club of New York, the Westerners and the Zamerane Club of Los Angeles.

Widely Honored

In addition to his other organizations he was an honorary member of the California Writers Guild, the Pasadena Society of Artists and an honorary companion of the Order of the Indian Wars. He was a fellow AVVS of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland and a trustee of the School of American Research and the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Dr. Hodge is survived by a brother, Charles G. Hodge of Philadelphia; a sister, Miss Emlyn Hodge, also of Philadelphia; a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Paul Hodge of 3302 Old Dominion boulevard, Alexandria, and a number of grandchildren and great grandchildren.

(October 28, 1864 - Sept 28, 1956)

Cyrus Thomas

CYRUS THOMAS

Archeologist, U. S. Bureau of Ethnology

Born Kingsport, Tennessee, July 27, 1825. Educated in the village schools and academy. Admitted to the bar in 1851 and practiced until 1865. Was the County Clerk Jackson Co., Illinois 1850-53. Minister Evang. Luth.Church 1865-69. Assistant on U. S. Geological and Geographical Surveys of the Territories under F. V. Hayden 1869-73. Professor of natural sciences, Southern Illinois Normal University, 1873-75. State entomologist of Illinois 1874-76. Member U.S. Entomological Commission 1876-77. Archaeologist, U. S. Bureau of Ethnology 1882-1910. He died in 1910.

Thomas

Washington D.C.
Jan 15 1883

Mr. William H Holmes
Dear Sir

I find the following in "Acosta's Natural and Moral History of the Indies" English Edition. Republication of Hacklugt Society 1880. Vol II p 343:

"They did likewise offer and sacrifice shelles of the sea which they call Mollo, and they offered them to the fountaines and springs, saying that these shells were the daughters of the sea, the mother of all waters. They gave vnto these shells sundrie names according to the color, and also they vse them to diuers ends. They vsed them in a manner in all kinde of sacrifices, and yet to this day they put beaten shells in their Chica for a superstition".

over

You may have seen this already, and it may not be of any use to you, but happening to come across it I thought I would call your attention to it

Yours &c

Cyrus Thomas

Biography of Cyrus Thomas, Ph. D.

Cyrus Thomas, the subject of this sketch, was born in Kingsport, Sullivan county, Tennessee, July 27, 1825, the son of Stephen and Mariah (Rogan) Thomas. He was of German decent on his father's side, his greatgrandfather John Thomas, having emigrated from Schifferstadt, the Palatinate (Rhenish Bavaria), and settled in what is now Frederick county, Maryland about 1740 or 1745. John's son Henry (grandfather of Cyrus) married Margaret, daughter of George Ramsberg (also an imigrant from Schifferstadt) and remained at the old homestead, where his son Stephen, the father of Cyrus was born Jan. 6, 1796.

Stephen married Mariah Rogan the daughter of Daniel Rogan, at Kingsport in 1824. Daniel Rogan was of Irish descent, having imigrated from Ireland about 1785-1790.

Cyrus Thomas lived in and near Kingsport until 1849. The only education he obtained during this time, except seld education, was at the village schools and at the Academy at Jonesboro, Tennessee. He was fortunate in obtaining the use of books chiefly of travels from the somewhatextensive library of his Presbyterian pastor, Rev. Frederick A. Ross. At this time (1840-1845) he obtained a copy of Mrs. Lincoln's Botany with which, it may be said,

he began, the study of Natural History. In accordance with his mother's desire that he should become a physician, he (a little later, while engaged as clerk in a store) studied anatomy and physiology (out of business hours) with a physician, graduate of Philadelphia University. Having been transferred by his father to the county seat of an adjoining county to take charge of some business there, and though somewhat fond of anatomy and physiology, yet having no love for the practice of medicine, he devoted his spare hours, while there to the study of law, which after his removal to Illinois was again taken up and he was admitted to the bar.

He removed to Murphysboro, Jackson county, Illinois in December 1849, where he taught school the first year of his residence at this place, during which, June 13, 1850, he married Dorothy A. Logan, daughter of John and Elizabeth Logan and sister of General John A Logan. He was Deputy and acting County Clerk of Jackson county, Ill. from 1851 to 1854, and from that time until 1864 was engaged chiefly in the practice of law, part of the time in partnership with William H. Logan, his brother-in-law. During this period he began the study of Entomology devoting such attention to it as he could during his spare hours. He contributed a number of articles to the Prairie Farm (of Chicago) on economic entomology, especially in relation to fruit trees. It was also during this period (1858) as

recorded in the Trans. Illinois State Age, Soc. Vol. III (1858-9) pp. 639-8, that the Illinois Natural History Society was organized by the Illinois State Teachers Association at and in accordance with his suggestion published in the Illinois Teacher. During the same period he also contributed some papers on Natural History to the Trans. Illinois State Age Society. Among these was a list of the species of Illinois Colepptera, arranged by Families and genera so far as determined. Also a list of all the known mammals of the same state.

After the death of his first wife, in 1864, he quit practice of law, and after having charge of the schools of DeSota, Jackson county for some two or three years he entered the ministry and became a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Southern Illinois. April 22, 1865, he was married at DeSoto to Viola L. Davis, daughter of James and Jane Davis of Youngsville, Pa. He continued in the active work of the University until 1869, being also engaged for a part of the time at school work. In 1869 he was a delegate from the Southern Illinois Synod to the General Synod of the Evangelical Luthern church, which met in Washington city. It was also in the same year that the received the appointment as a member of Dr. F. V. Hayden's Geological Survey of the Territories.

He continued with the Survey until 1873, when he was appointed professor of natural sciences in the Southern Illinois Normal Universitity. It was during this period that, in his Entomological study and investigations, his attention was drawn specially to the Orthoptera, the chief impetus, in this direction being given by the collection he commenced making while with Hayden's Survey of the Territories in 1869, which was followed up by more extensive collections made in the following years. It was during this period that the papers relating to Orthoptera, numbered in the list below (which includes his "Synopsis of the Acrididae of North America, 4 to pp. 262), were written However, his chief work was a study of the agricultural capacity of the Territories, the results of which are embodied in the yearly reports to Dr. Hayden and published in his reports; and in papers published in the Annual Reports for the same years of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

It was about the close of this period that the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) was bestowed upon him by the faculty of Gettysburg College, based on a discussion of Darwinis "Descent of Man, and selection in relation to sex," published in the Evanglical Quarterly Review in 1872.

He continued his connection with the Southern Illinois Normal University as Professor of the Natural Sciences, from 1873 to 1877, when he was appointed State Entomologist of Illinois. He was also appointed in the same year a member of the U. S. Entomological Commission, which was organized for the study of the habits and means of suppressing the Rocky Mountain locusts. The Commission continued in operation until 1879. He continued in his position as State Entomologist until 1882. During this period his chief published works were his portions of the first and second reports of the Entomological Commission; and his six Annual Reports as State Entomologist, each of the latter forming a volume of from 104 to 240 pages. During this period he was tendered by the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, without any solicitation by himself or friends, the position of Entomologist. This, however, he declined.

In 1882 hewas appointed an Ethnologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology, which he continued to hold until his death June 26, 1910. During this period he had charge until 1894 of the mound explorations of the Bureau, which it may be justly asserted resulted in presenting such evidence showing the Indians were the authors of these works as to settle the question in the minds of all students of American archaeology. After this he devoted his attention for a few years to a study of the Mayan calendar systems and the Mayan inscriptions making some important discoveries

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in regard thereto which have been generally accepted.

His work during his connection with the Bureau is shown by the works of the following list dating from and subsequent to 1882.

Colonel Mallory B.A.E

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY

Washington, D. C.
Oct. 19, 1894.

My dear Holmes:

On my return here after a very invigorating seaside summer, I was pained to learn that in the Knox fire a large number of your valuable - perhaps invaluable- pictures had been lost, on which there could have been no adequate insurance. Yet - while that loss was severe, I consider that you were fortunate in escaping from this Bureau which has become very disagreeable and is not likely to live very long. Between what Maj. Powell does not do, and what the initialist McGee does, I shall be much surprised if the Bureau survives another Congress.

This is the introduction to my request for your interest and assistance, so far as may be. I am looking out for some steady work in the future, for I am not dead yet and my retired army pay, though better than nothing, requires to be supplemented. You know that I can write, but may not know that my very best "hold" is as a book reviewer or such like purely literary work. This I have tested and my articles have always been received and paid for. I would be happy to drop all pretense of science or semi-science such as I have dabbled with in the Bureau and become a purely literary writer, tho' of course not a literary hack.

Now I have an idea that something of this kind ought to go down (or up) in Chicago. The Tribune (Chicago) used to

pay some attention to books, but I don't see it often now. What I am driving at is what Mayo W. Hazeltine does and has done for years in the Sunday N. Y.Sun. It is a big feature of the paper. Why shouldn't or don't other large papers also take that feature? I know Hazeltine and all about him and his work, and I can do better.

So I have just thrown out this querry to you, - viz. if you have noticed anything in this line in Chicago, or run against or with any of the press gang? Of course I don't want to bother you except by asking for suggestions what I may follow up.

Mrs. Mallery and self join in the best of regards to Mrs. Holmes and hope to see you and her before we get to the next world - if any - and there too.

"Ever of thee, etc."

GARRICK MALLERY

COLONEL GARRICK MALLERY, U. S. A.

A member of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and an expert in Indian Sign Languages. See Annual Reports of the Bureau for 1879-80 and 1880-81.

Born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 23, 1831; died in Washington, D. C., October 24, 1894. Was graduated from Yale, and after a course of study under his father's direction, he began the practice of law in Philadelphia. At the outbreak of the war he entered the volunteer service as Captain. In 1866 he received a commission in the regular army as Captain of the 43rd U. S. Infantry. He was retired in 1879 in consequence of disability resulting from the wounds received in battle. The brevet rank of Colonel was bestowed upon him for gallant services. His studies of the ethnology of the Indians of North America began with his military service on the frontier when he became absorbed in the sign language and pictography of the plains tribes. His writings on these subjects soon became well and favorably known and on the organization of the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1879 his services were at once engaged. He was one of the founders of the Anthropological Society of Washington, its President for many years and a member of its council.

TENTH CENSUS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
Indian Division.
J. W. POWELL,
Special Ag't.

Portrait not found
get copy of portrait in
Cosmos Club.

Thursday am

My Dear Holmes

How about the deed for seal?

If you haven decided I can betake
the following idea - not wholly
original with myself however -

In the idea of cosmos -
less background than the mere
globe in a firmament - a terres-
trial globe winged -- i.e. - wings
like those of Mercury on each
side - No firmament stars to need
be essential in this case as it
would be a symbol complete
in itself carrying the idea of
a universe in indefinite motion
self supporting &c -

Quien pensez vous? Its
simplicity would do well for a
seal impressed on paper -

Please give some report to day
if you can -

Ever of thee

Garrick Mallery

Mr W. H. Holmes

Get a photo copying of the portrait in the Cosmos Club

ALICE FLETCHER

In a vast silent land she heard the voices to which the ancient people of America had listened through the ages, and made them audible again. She restored to the hills and valleys and living things, and even the overshadowing skies, the throbbing Life-Force which ever sings of man's unity with Nature and teaches him to stand and become strong.

IN MEMORIAM

ALICE C. FLETCHER

The most reverend thing in the world is
Power—and the most wor- shiped. We value Money,
Place, Fame, Beauty, only because they command
others. None of them would weigh much on a
desert island with no one to be swayed by them.
Even Truth is important only because it is stronger
than Deviousness—and Power is the foremost
attribute of the Al- mighty.

We worship it in every shape—oftenest its
least Godlike; oftener in its waste than its Use;
more impressed by its spectacular display than
by its quiet progress. The sea is just as strong abed—
and far more useful—as when it rises to lash
the clouds—but the storm calls out our wonder.

In the glowing crawl of lava flows, in the clutch
of shattering earthquakes, beside the growling Colo-
rado where it still carves deeper its mile-deep cos-
mic intaglio of the Grand Canon; behind the deaf-
ening curtain of Niagára; under the imminent, inch-
ing glaciers of Illimani; in touch with some of the
greatest minds of my day —in all these Presences I
have had that beautiful awe and wonder and reverence which are worship. Nor would I for a moment deny frank admiration for the torso of Atlas on a prize-fighter, and the deletion of a cliff by dynamite.

But I have come to rather deeper awe and wonder of the Quiet forces, that do more without explosion—for the snowflake and the sunbeam that have wrought our California Alps; the lenient raindrops that have witched away two vertical miles of the Southwest, and carried it grain by patient grain 800 miles to lay down new continents under the Pacific; the little plant-cell that in our Quirigua jungle slowly pile-drives upward the vast columns of ceiba, mahogany and Santa Maria resistless to the sky.

Today, two pictures stand out together in my thought: In 1876, an eager boy of 17, I had six weeks at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia; and every day, for hours, I stood fascinated in the center of a great hall and watched the vast Corliss engine with 2500 horsepower, working as sure, as still, as unhurried, as unfaltering as Fate—no jar, no tremor, no fuss, no effort—just Power.

And the other picture is—Alice Fletcher!

She wasn't a machine at all—nor a great, masterful, dominating presence, nor a contagious crusader, nor a spellbinder, nor an Amazon, nor a Queen—just a plain, gentle, modest little woman of unpretentious speech and the homely simplicity of greatness. But she was Power—as effortless, as unfuming, as sure, as the titan Corliss—and as little aware of it!

It has been my fortune to know and deal with some of the most effective minds of my day—minds that have changed the map of America and the world, minds that have left their imprint

forever on Science and Art and Education and Thought. Some had greater Genius than she—but Genius is not always Power and Knowledge always is! And she *Knew*! There are painters who paint as by Divine Right and the Royal Road, and daze the innocent; but they do not last so long as the Keiths and Morans who learn geology before they create landscapes, and those who master anatomy ere they venture sculpture. Alice Fletcher knew to the roots whatsoever she attempted to write or talk about.

This Power-by-Knowing was mated with an extraordinarily disentangled, serene, impartial vision, absolutely unclouded and untinged by self-concern. Her knowledge adjusted her judgment, her judgment adjudicated her knowledge. She was one of the fairest-minded, straightest-minded, most magnanimous persons I ever knew, and one of the best-poised. Her mind simply would not be stampeded nor beclouded. Sometimes when we were all in a quandary, like the Peterkin Children whose horse wouldn't go, it was she who would mildly suggest, as "the Lady from Philadelphia" did: "suppose we untie him from the hitching-post, first!"

It was in no fair-weather days that I came to know her, but in the internecine grips when we were trying to get the venerable Archaeological Institute of America to set its feet solid on American ground, even while it kept its nose in the Classic clouds. And I am sure the ruggedest of us felt a little humble as we fought it out beside her—she serene among her friends and foes. She never even *looked* hostile, nor doubled her fist, not did her voice ever get away from her by one half tone. A casual visitor to the hall would hardly have known she was there. Some of her opponents never were quite aware what quiet, deep river had just drifted along and left them stranded far from their selfish hopes. She didn't Fight—any more than the snowflake and the sunbeam fight. Like them, she Just Kept On—and an Alp was carved.

For there was something else to her Power besides knowledge and judgment and reason—she had gentleness and Faith and Love, even beyond the quota of woman; a detachment from self and self-interest which made generous tolerance natural, fear or deviousness impossible.

In our School of American Archaeology, and later School of American Research, the Executive Committee had many problems. Every man of us, I am sure in saying, felt that the tallest spirit in all that stout company was the unruffled, gentle-eyed, far-seeing little woman who limped from tent to council-fire at the Rito, or from room to adobe room of the old Palacio, and never worried, never hurried, nor ever failed in wisdom or in cheer.

We shall not look upon her like again. We shall know other splendid women; but there will never be another Alice Fletcher—dear, noble, beloved, revered Alice Fletcher! The environment that produced her is no more—the mold is broken. And with her is gone a Power whose very memory shall be a living force forever.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS.

ALICE CUNNINGHAM FLETCHER

Born, Boston, Mass., 1845. Was educated in the private schools. Devised system for loaning of small sums of money to aid Indians to buy land and build houses for themselves. Was instrumental in securing land in severalty to Omaha tribe to Act of August 7, 1882, and appointed special agent to allot the Omaha tribe, 1883-4. Appointed by the President special agent under Severalty Act of February 1887. Allotted the Winnebago Tribe 1887-8, Nez Perces Tribe 1889-92. Connected with the Anthropological Department of Chicago Exposition 1893. Assistant in ethnology, Peabody Museum Am. Archaeology and Ethnology since 1882. Holder of the Thaw fellowship since 1891. Ex-President Anthropological Society of Washington; officer Archeological Inst. America; fellow A,A.A.S. (v.p. 1896); and President American Folk-Lore Society. She died ~~in~~ April 6, 1923.

James Mooney

JAMES MOONEY

ETHNOLOGIST, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

Born Richmond, Indiana, February 10, 1861, his parents having emigrated from Ireland. He became associated with the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1885, shortly after its organization by Major Powell, remaining a member of the staff from that time until his death on December 22, 1921.

Mr. Mooney was very widely read regarding the history of the aborigines north of Mexico, being equaled by few perhaps in this particular field. His information was most extensive, however, regarding the Indians of the southeastern woodlands and the Great Plains, and he was the leading authority on one tribe in each area, the Cherokee and the Kiowa. He was one of the founders of the American Anthropological Association, a member and ex-president of the Anthropological Society of Washington, and a member of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

Joseph D. McGuire

Veg. 45, 194

JOSEPH DEAKINS McGUIRE

COLLABORATOR IN AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

Born Washington, D. C., November 26, 1842. Attended Georgetown College 1856-59, entered Princeton, class of 1863, left at beginning of war, April 19, 1861. Studied languages one year in France, two years in Germany. Hon. A.M. Princeton, 1901. Was admitted to the bar September 1, 1876, and the State's attorney, Howard Co., Md., 1884-1900. Writer on American Archaeology and Ethnology. Hon. Collaborator Smithsonian Institution.

Joseph Deakins McGuire, for many years collaborator in American archeology in the U. S. National Museum, died on September 6, 1916. McGuire took an active part in archeological researches and his published works are a distinct contribution to science. His most important memoires in this field are, "A study of primitive methods of drilling," (Report of U.S. National Museum for 1894), and "Pipes and smoking customs of the American aborigines" (Report of U. S. National Museum, 1897). His large archeological collection, comprising upwards of eight thousand Indian implements and other kindred articles, was presented to the National Museum in December, 1900.

Mr. McGuire was born in Washington, D. C., on November 26, 1842, the son of the late James C. McGuire. He attended Georgetown College 1856-1859; entered Princeton College in 1859 and remained until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. He spent a year at Orleans, France, and two years in Germany, devoting much time to the study of agriculture and forestry. He returned to America in 1864, studied law with Edward Hammond, and was admitted to the bar. He resided for thirty-five years in Ellicott City, Maryland, where he practiced law and became District Attorney for Howard County, 1884-1900. Later residing in Washington, he devoted his energies exclusively to archeological research.

John R. Swanton

SWANTON, John Reed, ethnologist; b. Gardiner, Me., Feb. 19. 1873; s. Walter Scott and Mary Olivia (Worcester) S.; A.B., Harvard, 1896, A.M., 1897; student Columbia, 1898-1900; Ph.D., Harvard, 1900; m. Alice Barnard, of Washington, D. C. Dec. 16, 1903. Ethnologist, Bur. Am. Ethnology, Washington, since 1900. Mem. Am. Anthrop. Assn., Anthrop. Soc., Washington. Am. Folk-Lore Society, A.A.A.S., American Sociological Society, etc.. Author: Contributions to the Ethnology of the Haida, 1905; Haida Texts and Myths, 1905; Haida Texts--Masset Dialect; Social Condition, Beliefs, and Linguistic Relationship of the Tlingit Indians; Tlingit Myths and Texts; Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Adjacent Coast of the Gulf of Mexico; (with J. O. Dorsey); A Dictionary of the Biloxi and Ofo Languages. Home: Friendship Heights, Bethesda, Md. Office: Bureau of Am. Ethnology, Washington.

at work in the Bureau, 1929
LWW

Jeremiah Curtin

JEREMIAH CURTIN

Born Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1840. Graduated from Harvard in 1863. Secretary of Legation of the United States 1864-70. Acting Consul-General of U.S. 1865-6 in Russia. Actively connected with the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution 1883-91, and since then for special work. Returned in 1901 from journey around the world via Russia, Siberia, Amoor River, China and Japan. Spent three months, 1900, among Buriats, the only tribe of Mongols who have retained the great horse sacrifice and preserved the splendid creation myths of their race. He was a distinguished linguist and philologist knowing, it is said, 70 languages. He died in 1906.

Frank F. Hilder

FRANK FREDERICK HILDER

Born in Hastings, England, in 1836; he died in Washington, January 31, 1901. After a course at Rugby young Hilder entered the military school at Sandhurst, whence he was graduated. Entering the British army as a cornetist, he was sent to India where, through conspicuous gallantry, he was awarded the Mutiny medal, with special service bars for Delhi and Lucknow. While thus engaged in the military service his attention was directed to the manners and customs of the inhabitants, first in India, later in Borneo, Egypt, the Philippines, and elsewhere in the Old World. His skill as a military expert attracted the attention of the Khedive who appointed him a colonel in the Egyptian army.

While serving in this capacity Colonel Hilder's sight was seriously impaired; this led to his resignation, and coming to America during the Civil War, he rendered notable service for the Engineer Corps. For many years after the Rebellion he engaged in business which led him again to many parts of the world, particularly to South America, where he visited almost every civilized settlement and many that were not civilized. Settling at St. Louis after 1871, he became interested in the mounds of the Mississippi valley, and the collections obtained through personal excavations (some of which are now in the National

Museum) are noteworthy for their representative character and for the intelligent manner in which they are catalogued. By reason of his intimate knowledge of the Spanish language, Colonel Hilder rendered valuable service to the Bureau of American Republics in its early days; later he contributed articles on education in South America to the reports of the Commissioner of Education, and in 1899 became ethnologic translator in the Bureau of American Ethnology, which position he held at the time of his death. During the winter of 1899-1900 Colonel Hilder visited the Philippines under the auspices of the United States Commission for the Pan-American Exposition, making a valuable collection of ethnologic and other objects for exhibition at Buffalo. On his return to Washington he continued to completion the translation of a manuscript history of Texas - prepared anonymously but attributed by Colonel Hilder to Fray Agustin Morfi in the latter part of the seventeenth century - and had begun its annotation when overcome by his final brief illness.

Ever courteous and generous, endowed with learning of that substantial sort which comes with long and intimate acquaintance with the wide world, Colonel Hilder made many friends who courted his companionship for their personal gain in knowledge and for the ennobling influence of a good man.

(American Anthropologist, N.S. Vol. 3, 1901, page 205)

Frances Densmore

FRANCES DENSMORE

Born Red Wing, Minnesota, May 21, 1867.

Studied piano, organ and harmony at Oberlin Conservatory of Music 1884-86; piano with Carl Baermann, Boston, and counterpoint with Prof. John K. Paine, Harvard 1889-90. Hon. A.M., Oberlin College 1924. Began studying music of American Indians 1893. Made special researches in American Indian music for the Bureau of American Ethnology since 1907. Collaborator Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. Member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, A.A.A.S., Anthropological Society of Washington (ex-sec.) Archaeological Society of Washington, American Anthropological Association and others.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Red Wing, Minnesota
June 8, 1929

Dear Dr. Holmes:

I have your letter of June 6, and appreciate the honor of an invitation to be numbered among your associates in the Smithsonian Institution. Your confidence in my work made possible its beginning, and your continued interest is an inspiration and encouragement for the future.

I am writing Harris and Ewing in regard to a print of a picture which they took last October, and will send you the photograph when it is received.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Densmore

Dr. W.H.Holmes,
Director National Gallery of Art,
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Red Wing, Minnesota
June 19, 1929

Dear Dr. Holmes:

I am sending today a photograph of myself, for use in the group collection mentioned in your recent letter. While this picture is a little larger than the size indicated, I trust that it can conveniently be cut down. It did not prove practical to have a smaller print, and I note that the full size of the mounting boards is about eight by ten inches. If a margin is desired, the print can be cut to the proper size.

It is a great pleasure to be included in this group, and I appreciate the honor of being among your "near associates."

Sincerely yours,

Frances Densmore

Dr. W.H.Holmes,
Director National Gallery of Art,
Washington, D.C.

Photographed in 1877.

Photographed at Gloucester, Mass., 1904.
(Courtesy of *Out West.*)

WASHINGTON MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON MATTHEWS

Born at Killiney near Dublin, Ireland, July 17, 1843. He came to the United States in infancy and lived in Wisconsin and Iowa. Educated in the common schools. Graduated from the University of Iowa in 1864. Received LL.D. in 1888. Was assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Surgeon 1864-5, Assistant Surgeon 1871 and as Major and Surgeon 1889. In 1880, at the suggestion of Major J. W. Powell, Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, he was transferred to duty at Fort Wingate, N.M., in the Navajo country where he remained four years with a second assignment of four years more in 1890-94. Was on duty at the Army Medical Museum 1884-90. In the summer of 1888 he was one of the three physicians selected to attend General Sheridan, Lieut.Gen. of the Army, in his last illness. He was retired from active service on account of disability contracted in line of duty on September 25, 1895. Made notable investigations in ethnology and philology of the Navajo Indians and other native American races. He died in Washington, D. C., April 29,1905. Was a member of the American Anthropological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Anthropological Society of Washington, National Geographic Society and many others.

Francis La Flesche

Ob. Oct 1907 Indian

FRANCIS LA FLESCHE

ETHNOLOGIST, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

Born on the Omaha Reservation, Nebraska, about 1860, the son of Joseph La Flesche, former Head Chief of the Omaha Tribe. Was educated in the Presbyterian Mission School, Omaha Reservation, Nebraska. Received LL.B National University Law School, Washington in 1892, and LL.M. in 1893. Was appointed Clerk in the Bureau of Indian Affairs 1881 - 1910. Was appointed Ethnologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1910 and continued until his retirement December 26, 1929. He is a member of the American Anthropological Association and the Anthropological Society of Washington.

J. N. B. Hewitt

J. N. B. Hewitt

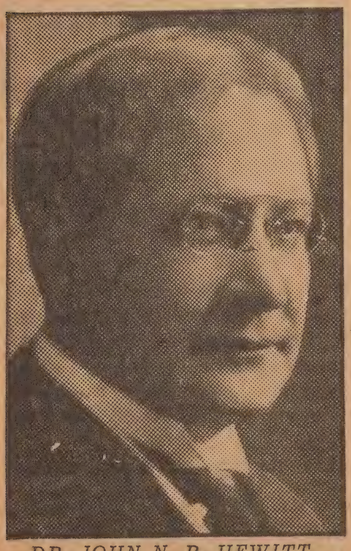
Oct 15 1937
Star

DR. J. N. B. HEWITT, LINGUIST, EXPIRES

Authority on Indian Lore Headed Ethnology Bureau for Smithsonian.

Dr. John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt, 77, linguist and ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, died last night at his home, 1015 East Capitol street. Although ailing for about two years, he had continued at work through yesterday. Death was attributed to a sudden bronchial attack.

Dr. Hewitt was recognized as a world authority on every phase of Indian lore. Since 1894 he had been



DR. JOHN N. B. HEWITT.
—Harris-Ewing Photo.

custodian of manuscripts in the archives of the bureau. He had learned to speak fluently in the six Iroquoian languages and also had made extensive studies of many other languages, including Chippewa, Cree, Delaware, Maya, Seri Waicura and Polynesian.

Author of Many Articles.

Dr. Hewitt was author of many articles dealing with his research and studies, all published in the "Handbook of American Indians" and many of them consisting of translations from texts recorded in the Indian languages. He also had written for the American Anthropologist and other publications.

Dr. Hewitt was a member of the Museum of Natural History of New York and the Anthropological Society of Washington, which he previously served 15 years as treasurer, then vice president and president, holding the latter office for two terms. Likewise, he was a member of the American Anthropological Society and of the Executive Committee of the United States Board of Geographic Names at the time of his death, representing the Smithsonian on the board.

He was a member of All Souls' Unitarian Church; belonged to the Laymen's League of the church and was a member of La Fayette Lodge of Masons.

Born in Lewiston, N. Y.

Born December 16, 1859, in Lewiston, N. Y., Dr. Hewitt was the son of David Brainerd Hewitt and Mrs. Harriet Brinton Hewitt. He received his early education in schools of Niagara County, later taking academic courses there. He had been a resident of this city since 1886, previously having lived at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and Jersey City, N. J. Early in his career he conducted a private night school in his home county.

In November, 1924, Dr. Hewitt was married to Miss Carrie Louise Hurlbut. He leaves his wife and a sister, Miss Hattie E. Hewitt, this city.

Funeral services will be held at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow in All Souls' Church, with Rev. Dr. U. G. B. Pierce, pastor, officiating. Burial will be in Rock Creek Cemetery.

J. N. B. HEWITT

Ethnologist, Bureau of American Ethnology.

Born December 16, 1859, Lewiston, Niagara County, N. Y. Was educated in district schools, Wilson Union and Lockport Union, classical courses in Naiagara County, N. Y. Has been a resident of the District of Columbia since 1886, when he first came to the Bureau as a copyist. He was appointed Assistant Ethnologist in 1890 and Ethnologist in 1893. Since 1894 has been custodian of manuscripts in the archives of the Bureau. Died October 14, 1937, Washington, D.C.

Lila Day.

MISS ELLA LEARY

Librarian, Bureau of American Ethnology

Born July 31, 1866. Was appointed Clerk in the Bureau of American Ethnology June 1, 1887, and Librarian of that Bureau July 1, 1905. Prepared Dr. Holmes' Bibliography while he was in the Bureau. It was published by the Bureau.

Miriam Ketchum (P), has been transferred from Weather Bureau to Smithsonian, where she has become librarian of the Bureau of American Ethnology, succeeding Ella Leary, who has retired.

Sept 21, 1936

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 12, 1929.

Dear Doctor Holmes:

I am sending you my photograph which I hope will be satisfactory for your purpose. It is indeed as great an honor to be included in your memoirs as it was a pleasure to be associated with you in your work in the Bureau of Ethnology.

Very truly yours,

C. Leary

Doctor W. H. Holmes,
Director of the National Gallery of Art,
Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs Frances S. Nichols

Jan 1905

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

MEMORANDUM

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Dear Professor Holmes:

My official biography would make most uninteresting reading, but I can give you the date of my appointment and the nature of the work I have always done.

I received a temporary appointment in August, 1903, and in September, 1905, you, in the goodness of your heart, made it a permanent one.

I was put to work on the Handbook, under the direction of Mr Hodge, just as it began going through the press, and was kept on it until it was finally finished in 1910. Ever since then I have been doing general editorial work, first under Mr Gurley and then under our present editor, Mr Searles.

The picture was taken in 1905, the year of my permanent appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Frances S. Nichols

Retired August 31, 1940

MRS. FRANCES S. NICHOLS

Mrs. Nichols was born in Washington, D. C., August 7, 1869. She received her temporary appointment on the clerical force of the Bureau of American Ethnology on August 19, 1903, and was advanced to the permanent status in 1905. For a number of years she assisted Mr. F. W. Hodge on the editorial work of the Hand Book of American Indians continuing until its completion in 1910. She has since remained on the Editorial Staff of the Bureau having been appointed Editorial Assistant on November 1, 1920.

MRS. UPHAM'S FUNERAL.

Service for Long-Time Resident Will Be Held Tomorrow.

Funeral services for Mrs. Flora L. Upham, wife of the late E. Porter Upham, who died Monday at her residence, 1834 Belmont street northwest, after a short illness, in her seventy-seventh year, will be held this evening at 5 o'clock at W. W. Chambers Funeral Home, 1400 Chapin street northwest. Interment will take place tomorrow afternoon in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Upham, who was born in Weston, Mass., had been a resident of Washington for 50 years. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Francis M. Garretson and Miss Edytha I. Upham; a son, Frederick E. Upham, and a brother, Charles W. M. Ellis, all of Washington.

Gerard Fowke

GERARD FOWKE

Bureau of American Ethnology.

Born Maysville, Kentucky, June 25, 1855, son of John D. and Sibella (Mitchell) Smith. His present name is adopted. Was engaged in explorations and surveys of aboriginal remains in eastern half of the United States in connection with the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1885-88, and 1891-93; also under other auspices at various times. Excavations among Norse remains near Boston 1894 and 1896. Explorations on Vancouver Island, B. C., and lower Amoor River in Siberia for American Museum of Natural History, New York in 1898. Examinations at Kimmswick, Mo., and Lansing, Kansas of geological deposits containing prehistoric human remains, of aboriginal flint quarries, and of caves for early human remains, in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee and Alabama 1902-4. Geological and archaeological investigations in Missouri 1905-8. Investigated glacial deposits and traced pre-glacial channels in entire length of Ohio valley, within above dates, and later. With the Missouri Historical Society, 1911-16. Explored caves in Ozark Mountain region for the Bureau of Ethnology 1918-23. Preliminary ethnologic examination of Hawaiian Island group 1920 and has conducted many mound explorations since that time.

Aug. 13th/97

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Dear Mr. Holmes:-

Thank you for your kind words of appreciation concerning the amount and character of my work. If I could have secured money to support myself while working, I believe there would have been more and better results. about half my life has been a struggle at something I did not like to do, in order to save a little to do what seemed desirable. a large part of my scientific work has been done with what came in from other sources of labor; and ~~for~~ a considerable part it was done without any compensation whatever. - It "grinds" me to see men - necessity of naming them: you know them - who have always drawn good salaries and done very little in return. I never made as much as $1200 a year, for an entire year at a stretch.

I am in pleasant work now. You may recall a pamphlet sent you, "The Igneous of the Ohio River". - A friend, interested, has told me to go on and fill in the details necessary for connecting the general features. He gives no instructions, offers no advice: I work when, where, and as I please, and he keeps me supplied with what money I need. Under such circumstances I believe I can make a good report.

Yours. Truly,
Gerard Fowke

over the area from Portsmouth to Cairo, to St. Louis, and all tributaries that are necessary to study.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

WASHINGTON. May 14, 1903.

My dear Mr Fowke:-

I have hardly had time to go over your correspondence and so some items that should have received attention may have escaped, so remind me if anything of this sort happens.

Replying to your letter of May 11, received this morning, I am a little loath to grant the request of the owner of the Wyandotte cave without first having exploited the deposits; in other words until you have sunk a shaft to determine the actual depth at one or more points in the vicinity of the mouth of the cave. If this is done you will then be able to say whether or not it is worth your while to do the rather extensive cutting required at the mouth of the cave. I will ask you, however, notwithstanding these remarks, to use your own judgment in the case, to a certain extent; and it may be well to consider the location of the cave in relation to the valleys and hills and try to decide whether the position is such as to have been available for occupation in very early times. The bicycle lamp will be sent to Mitchell today, with such instructions as Mr Gill can give.

Sincerely yours,

W J Holmes

Chief.

Mr Gerard Fowke,
Mitchell,
Indiana.

Juror 5 Fourth

Judicial Inquiry

DeLancey H. Gill

Lt Gatlin Springs.
Oct. 1901.

De Lancey H. Gill

DeLANCEY GILL

Illustrator, Bureau of American Ethnology

Born July 1, 1859. Was transferred from the Geological Survey August 1, 1898 and appointed Illustrator of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Died at his home, 137 Fairfax Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia August 31, 1940

Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, United States Army, Who Has Gone to the Mexican Border to Play the Role of Peace-maker Among the Various Warring Factions.

about 1916

HUGH LENOX SCOTT

Born in Danville, Kentucky, September 22, 1853, the son of William M. Scott and Mary E. Hodge, great-grand-daughter of Benjamin Franklin. Graduated from U. S. Military Academy in 1876. L.H.D. Princeton 1910; L.L.D. Columbia; L.M.S. Chester (Pa.) Military Academy 1916. Second Lieutenant 9th Cav. June 15, 1876 promoted through grades to Major General U. S. A. April 30, 1915.

On duty at Bureau of American Ethnology writing work on sign language, Plains Indians, North America, November 1897.

Settled many Indian troubles. His home is in Princeton, New Jersey. Gen Scott died April 30, 1934

over

THE WASHINGTON POST: MAY 2, 1934

Funeral Rites For Gen. Scott Set Tomorrow

Full Military Honors to Attend Burial in Arlington.

Funeral services will be held for Gen. Hugh L. Scott, retired former chief of staff of the Army, at Arlington National Cemetery tomorrow.

Last rites for the famous Indian fighter, who also was known as the Friend of the Red Man, will be accompanied by full military honors. Funeral services will be held at 10:30 a. m. at Washington Cathedral, with Bishop James A. Freeman officiating, and burial at Arlington will follow.

The cortege will be met at the Fort Myer gate of the cemetery by a military guard.

Spent Last Years at Princeton.

Gen. Scott died Monday night at Walter Reed Hospital in his eighty-first year. He was taken to the hospital two months ago from his home in Princeton, N. J., where he had spent the final years of his retirement near the university which is rich in the tradition of his family.

With him at his death were his wife and one of the three daughters who survive him.

As soon as he was graduated from West Point in 1876, Gen. Scott was sent against the Sioux in South Dakota and Montana. At the time of his death he was chairman of the New Jersey State highway commission. He served in this post also in 1932, when the Pulaski Skyway was dedicated at Newark and made, at this time, one of his last public appearances.

Recorded Sign Language.

As recently as 1931 he called the Indian tribes, his friends and former foes, into a final pow-wow at Browning, Mont., where he made a permanent record of the sign language of the red man for the Library of Congress.

As a result of this pow-wow, and Gen. Scott's studious observations and painstaking recording. the language, which otherwise might have become extinct, was preserved intact for posterity.

In 1914 President Wilson made Gen. Scott chief of staff, and he held this post until his retirement in 1917. He continued actively in war work until the Armistice, however.

It was Gen. Scott who recommended Gen. Pershing to be commander of the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War.

Pershing Pays Honor.

Gen. Pershing paid touching tribute to Gen. Scott yesterday.

"The passing of Gen. Scott ends a most remarkable career," Gen. Pershing said. "Devotion to duty and loyalty to authority were his outstanding traits of character. The Army has produced no finer soldier. He lived up to the lofty ideals of West Point and he was the embodiment of the highest type of officer and gentleman."

Gen. Scott is survived by his widow and three daughters, Mrs. David Stockton and Miss Huston Scott, both of Princeton, N. J., and Miss Mary Blanchard Scott, of New York. He also leaves a son, Lewis Merrill Scott. A second son, Col. David Hunter Scott, died in active service in the World War.

GEN. SCOTT, HEAD OF UNCLE SAM'S ARMY, IS NOW 62 YEARS OF AGE

In the event of American participation in war the leadership of Uncle Sam's little army would devolve upon Major General Hugh Lenox Scott, and there is no reason to doubt that he would be equal to the job.

General Scott, the chief of staff of the United States army, hails from the Blue Grass State, and is the son of a clergyman. He was born in Danville, Ky., sixty-two years ago today, and has two years yet to serve before he will be retired under the operation of the age limit. General Scott's mother was a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, and in his ethnological work for the Smithsonian Institution the General has shown that he possesses much of the scientific spirit of his distingushed ancestor. This scientific bent also descended to the General's brother, Professor William Berryman Scott, famous as a geologist. General Scott visited the Mexican border last month to confer with General Villa. In his long service along the border General Scott became intimately acquainted with Villa and other rebel leaders, and it was Scott who placed in Villa's hands works on the rules of modern warfare and thus induced the chieftain to reform his barbarous methods. It is said that Villa was surprised, and not a little amused, that there should be rules and reguations for the game, having previously held to the theory that war meant killing the enemy, wherever or however found, and that mercy should have no part in the slaughter.

General Scott was also called upon recently to end the Piute uprising in Utah. With a small personal escort General Scott captured Chief Old Polk, and the other ringleaders of the rebellion and led them off to the paleface's jail. General Scott is not a "swivel-chair soldier," for since he graduated from West Point nearly forty years ago he has spent much of his time in the saddle and has fought or pacified Indians of many tribes, Spaniards, Filipinos, Cubans and Mexicans. Hundreds of men, red and brown and white, have thirsted for his blood, but he has escaped threatened death many times by a hair's breadth. General Scott is a big man, standing six feet and weighing 200 pounds, and he looks exactly what he is—a brave, intrepid and resourceful leader of armed men.

Like his great ancestor, Franklin, General Scott is sparing of speech, although it may be that his tendency to taciturnity is derived fr his long habit of carrying on conv sations with the Indians in th sign language.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DIVISION OF THE GREAT BASIN

Salt Lake City

GILBERT

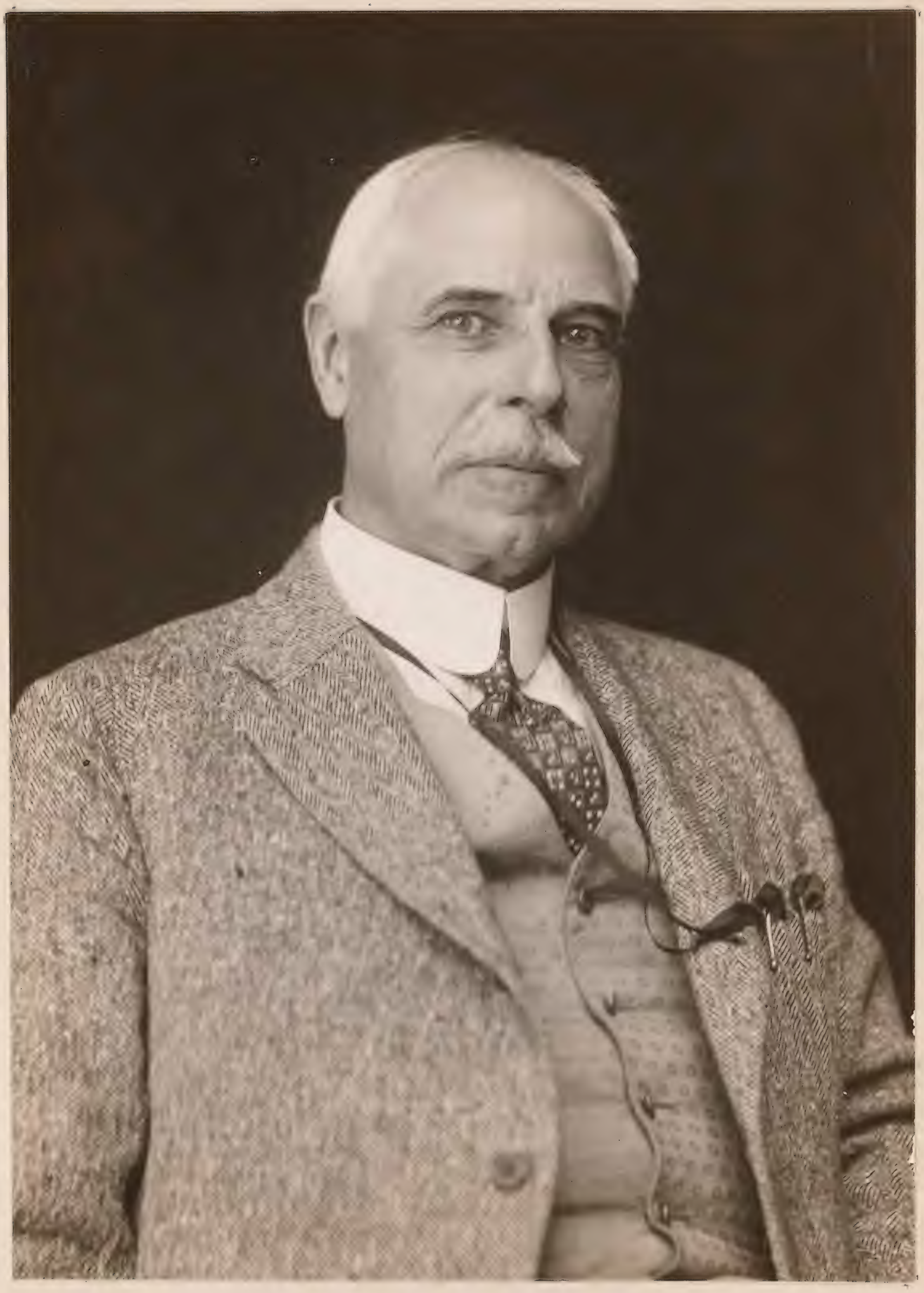
Aug. 16th 1880.

My dear Holmes

Your dispatch & Grant had to wait till I arrived thurs day before yesterday. I am sorry I was unable to meet you. As I am a resident in Salt Lake now I shall hope for a visit at least when you leave the field. However that will not satisfy me if I can get more, and I have written to Capt. Dutton

for a few weeks at the
end of the season. Owen
has been taken sick
and gone home – just as
he was beginning to be
useful – and I have
pressing need for some
sketches of certain types
of sculpture. I have tried
to make them myself
but have not succeeded.

I return to the field
tomorrow. Mrs G. wishes
to be remembered. Yours
Cordially G. K. Gilbert



Victor Mindeleff

VICTOR MINDELEFF

Born London, England, June 2, 1860. Educated in public schools and Emerson Institute (D.C.) Pickney medal for 1st in scholarship over 4 yr. course, Emerson Inst. Current work, principally the designing and supervision of detached dwellings, with accessory features of gardens etc., including complete layout of country places and community planning adjusted to varied topography. Engaged for nine seasons (1881-90) in exploration and recording of architectural remains of cliff-dwellings, ruined pueblos and prehistoric buildings of Arizona and New Mexico and in constructing a number of models of typical examples, now in the Smithsonian Institution. Is a painter both in water color and oil.

Paul Brockett

PAUL BROCKETT

Born Shawneetown, Illinois, April 11, 1872.

Educated in the public schools of Baltimore and Washington, also attended Columbian University. Appointed Special Messenger in 1886 and later Confidential Clerk. Recorder Department of Anthropology and Custodian Division of Graphic Arts, U. S. National Museum. Assistant Librarian Smithsonian Institution 1902-1924. Custodian Smithsonian Deposit, Library of Congress 1902-1924. Assistant Secretary National Academy of Sciences 1913- . Assistant Secretary National Research Council 1916- . Secretary Division Federal Relations National Research Council 1924- . Custodian Buildings and Grounds, National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council 1925- . Recording Secretary National Research Fund 1928- . Author: National Gallery of Art, International Exchanges, National Academy of Sciences and Bibliography of Aeronautics from earliest time to 1927 in nine volumes.

W J Hoffman

Author of graphic art is
the Esquimo.
an extensive review
National Museum Report 1905

1905

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Reading, Pa.,
Jan. 28, 1931.

Dear Dr. Holmes:

One time, some years ago, I told you I would send you a photograph of my father Dr. W. J. Hoffman. I have had this copy made of the only good photograph I have. It is very "old fashioned" is it not?

I noticed an article in the New York Times some months ago and telling of the Wheeler Expedition to Yellowstone Park. My impression is (and based on my father's statement) that he was a member or in some way attached to the "company," in some "assistant" capacity - perhaps - but he was there I know. Can you tell me anything about it as I should so much like to correct the account and give him credit if he deserves it.

He was assistant surgeon with the 3rd and 7th Cavalry, and 17th and 22nd Infantry before he became entirely absorbed with "naturalist" work, at which time he resigned from the Army. I shall be so glad if you can help me find out the facts.

I know just how busy you are, and in what demand, but I do hope you will find time to let me know some day.

Yours very truly

/s/ HARRIET HOFFMAN STERNBERGH

February 2, 1931.

My dear Mrs. Sternbergh:

I have your letter of January 28th, and thank you very especially for the excellent portrait of your father, my old friend Dr. W. J. Hoffman. The portrait will be bound in my volume of portraits of members of the scientific men of the government service.

He was a member of the Linguistic Staff of the U. S. Geographical Survey, West of the One Hundredth Meridian, in charge of Lieut. George M. Wheeler, 1871-1876. Notices of Dr. Hoffman's work were very limited. He was assistant to Dr. A. S. Gatchett who had charge of the linguistic researches among the Indian tribes. He was a student engaged in studies of the language of the Maiguatits branch of the Pai Ute Tribe of the Las Vegas Valley with headquarters at Las Vegas, Nevada. His work is referred to in Volume 7 of the Survey, appendix, but without elaboration save so far that it is embodied in the linguistic tables of Dr. Gatchett. To go further into the subject we should have to extend our researches to the files of the War Department where possibly reports of the field men of that period are preserved.

I regret that I am unable to give you further details and trust that what I have given may be of interest.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Mrs. Harriet Hoffman Sternbergh,
Reading, Pennsylvania.

MAY S CLARK, about 1890?
Clerk in the Bureau of
Ethnology

Miss May S. Clark, 90, Smithsonian Employe, Resident 80 Years

Post
March 2, 1952

Miss May S. Clark, 90, a Smithsonian Institution employe for 40 years, died early yesterday at a nursing home here.

Formerly residing at 3705 Fourteenth street N.W., Miss Clark had been a Washington resident for 80 years. Born in Davenport, Iowa, she was the daughter of Maj. Gen. W. T. Clark, a Civil War general and one-time Congressman.

Miss Clark, who retired from the Smithsonian Institution 20 years ago, had been private secretary to the late Maj. John Wesley Powell, head of the institution's Bureau of American Ethnology and first chief of the Geological Survey.

She long had been active in the Dames of the Loyal Legion, and had been president of the local chapter.

She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Fidele Mutchler, 3705 Fourteenth street N.W., and a brother, Thomas S. Clark of Bayside, N. Y.

Funeral services will be at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday in the Hines funeral home. Burial will be in Arlington Cemetery.

August 2, 1929.

Dear Dr. Holmes:

I feel highly honored in having my portrait appear among others in your Memoirs.

My association with you as Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and later as one whom I could call "my friend" is one of the precious memories of my official career.

Robert Louis Stevenson has said that in journeying through life one is fortunate in having <u>one friend</u>. I feel that through your <u>tried</u> friendship I can claim kinship to the fortunate few.

Those who know you are thankful for your long and splendid career as Artist, Archeologist and Director of the National Gallery of Art, and best of all for the inherent qualities that have gone far to keep up the high standard of the staff of America's great scientific Institution.

Gratefully yours

Wm. L. Clark

Born September 23, 1861., Was transferred from the Geological Survey September 23, 1894 and appointed Clerk in the Bureau of American Ethnology. Died March 1, 1952

John K. Hillers

NEW YORK HERALD
New York Tribune
First to Last—the Truth:
News—Editorials—Advertisements

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1925

John K. Hillers

A Tribute From His Fellow Explorer, Frederick S. Dellenbaugh

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Allow me to pay a little tribute to John K. Hillers, a former New Yorker, who died last Saturday in Washington at the age of eighty-two after an interesting and valuable career. In 1871, when Major Powell was preparing for his second descent through the canyons of the Colorado in order to secure scientific data impossible on the first, he found that he needed an extra man of the dependable sort, and, in Salt Lake City he met him in Hillers, a veteran of the Northern army in the Civil War.

He brought Hillers back to Green River Station, where we were engaged in fitting out the boats for descending the rapids, and "Jack" immediately won a first place in the heart of every man of the party, which he never lost. His robust physique, his genial humor touched with Irish gained in contact with emerald specimens in one of the lower wards of New York as a boy, and his excellent singing voice with which he rendered a huge repertory, made our wet and trying days merry as we forged down month after month through the remote canyons. For my part I am, and ever shall be, grateful to him for his gift and his free use of it.

Hillers was devoted to work. Whatever he did he did with his whole soul, so when it fell to his lot to turn his energies to the working of our photographic outfit he performed the duty so well that he remained on the job for many years—chief photographer of the Geological Survey.

Those who remember the old "wet plate" process—glass plates: the only process in the early days—can appreciate the skill Hillers acquired when they understand that often he made exceptionally beautiful negatives as large as 20x24 inches in the field, hundreds of miles from the railway, transporting everything on a pack mule, frequently over ground innocent of any kind of a trail.

This endurance, skill, tenacity and general dependability mark Hillers as one of the exceptional men, men needed at times for just such special service, and entitle him to remembrance.

FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH.

New York, Nov. 17, 1925.

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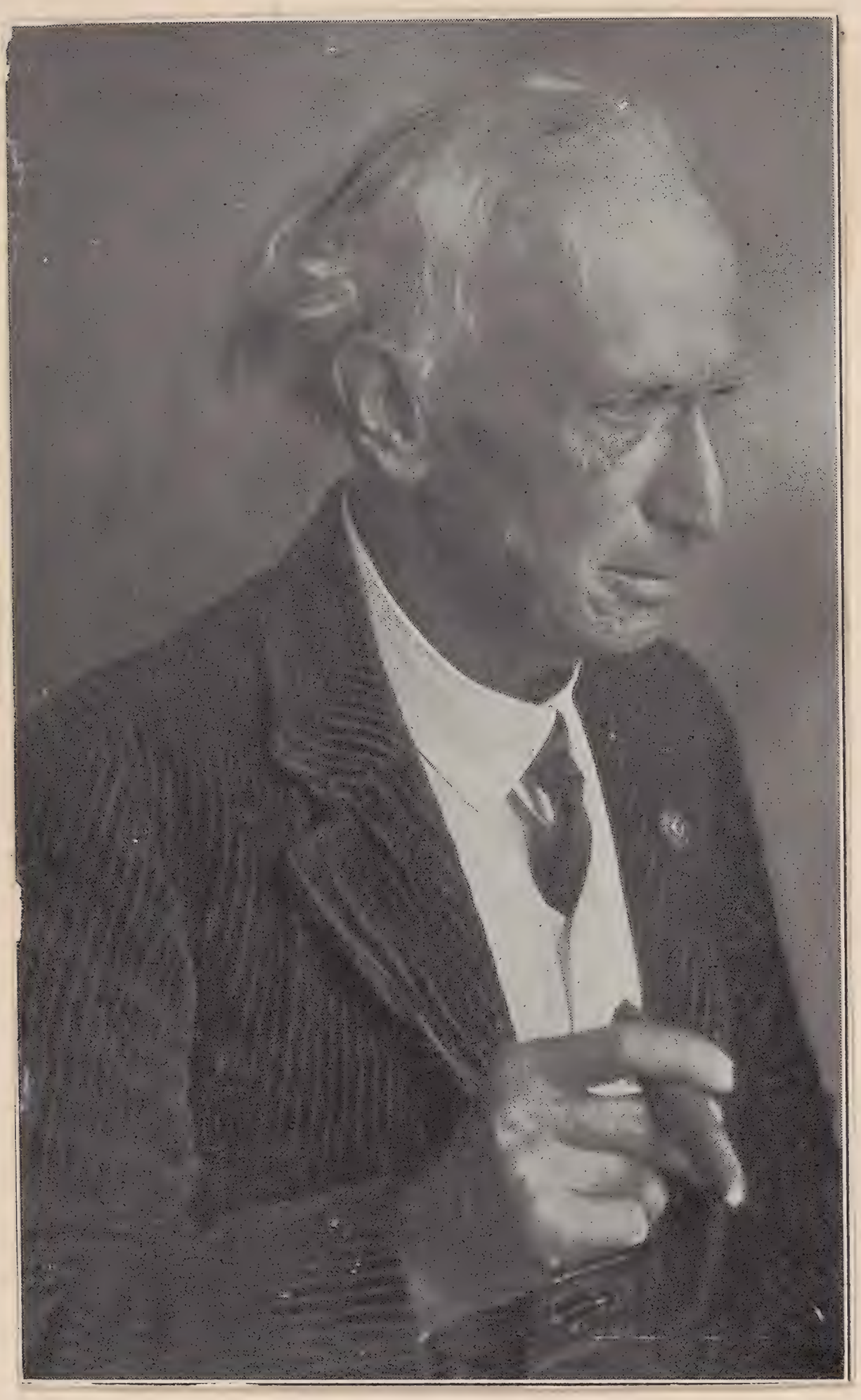

Lummis
another work of Sabatini

Benedict
Theologe

DR. HOLMES, AT 80, PAID HIGH HONOR

Curator of National Gallery of Art Given Testimonial by 150 Friends.

1874

The grand old gentleman of art and science in Washington has been finding out during the last few days what a temple of affection he has built for himself in the hearts of his colleagues during his long career.

Dr. William H. Holmes, curator of the National Gallery of Art, was 80 years old last Wednesday. The occasion had no particular significance in the mind of this distinguished painter and archeologist—he was altogether too busy with his canvasses. But it was a day for which his associates at the National Museum had been waiting.

He had planned to spend the evening in a quiet visit with his friends and neighbors, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Bartsch, at their home, 1456 Belmont street. At the Bartsch home he was surprised to find a considerable group gathered. He was presented with a bound volume of letters, 150 in all, written for the occasion by the most distinguished of those with whom he had been associated in the course of his career.

Short Period as Teacher.

Dr. Holmes started his life work interested primarily in art. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 1, 1846, attended the country schools and graduated from normal school. After a short period as a teacher he came to Washington to study art. In the course of this study he frequented the Smithsonian Institution Building, making sketches of the stuffed birds on exhibition there. While he was engaged in this work one day he attracted the attention of a visiting ornithologist who was following a special line of research at the Smithsonian. This scientist was struck by the young man's facility and accuracy with the brush and invited him to make some drawings for him.

This was Dr. Holmes' introduction to science. He was so successful with the bird sketches that he was employed by the Smithsonian as an illustrator, and the next year, 1874, he was transferred to the United States Geological Survey as an artist to accompany the exploring expedition into the Southwest led by Dr. F. V. Hayden, when much work was done in prehistoric archeology.

This expedition largely changed the trend of Dr. Holmes' lifework For nearly half a century he was only secondarily an artist and primarily an archeologist. He held successively positions as head of the division of prehistoric pottery of the National Museum, chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology and head of the Department of American Archeology. In 1907 he was placed in charge of the small collection of paintings characterized as "The National Gallery of Art," and cared for them in connection with his other duties.

In the field of archeology Dr. Holmes' work had a profound effect on scientific opinion. He succeeded in disproving, beyond much possibility of argument, that the American aboriginal was an ancient type of man dating back to the paliolithic age in Europe. His work on the art of the mound builders is considered a classic bit of scientific investigation, and he was one of the first to investigate the curious civilization left by the Maya peoples of Mexico.

But through the years the subject closest to the heart of Dr. Holmes was art. In the busiest periods of his scientific career he found time to devote to landscapes, and he never lost his extreme facility with the brush nor his delicate sense of color in nature. He spent every spare moment in painting and he nursed the little collection under his care with loving enthusiasm. This collection has grown. It contains some of the most valuable paintings on the American continent, and all that is necessary is a separate building to make it one of the foremost of American galleries.

Dr. Holmes now gives his whole attention to the collection. But he still paints—as enthusiastically as when he was a young man. And he still is interested deeply in archeological investigation. Practically all of his career has been spent in Washington, except from 1894 to 1897, when he was curator of anthropology at the Field Museum in Chicago. His home is at 1454 Belmont street.

DR. HOLMES 52 YEARS AGO

The above photograph, reproduced from a wood cut, was taken of the Hayden exploring expedition of the United States Geological Survey at Colorado Springs, Colo., in 1874. All the members are still living except Mr. Hayden.

Left to right: Dr. William H. Holmes, George B. Chittenden, geologist; F. V. Hayden, geologist in charge of the expedition; Storey B. Ladd, geologist, 2006 Columbia road; William H. Jackson, official photographer.

Chief Justice [illegible] Justice [illegible] Associate Justice, 1942 [illegible] Associate Justice, 1910-1925 Died April 20, 1933

Four survivors of the Colorado party of 1874, posed on the south porch of the National Museum 1928

1928 -

7

Get a copy of these 4 in the field

Town – After 52 years – Employers

The four men 5th year after
Campaigning in Colorado 1874

Holmes

Died Apr 20, 1933.

Jackson - died June 30, 1942

Chittenden

1878

Ladd

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART COMMISSION

Organized to Serve as a

Background for the

National Gallery of Art, 1920

words of Wadsworth

Star Dec 4 32

Gari Melchers.

Waving him farewell, his friends will rejoice in the fortunate fate which made it possible for Gari Melchers to paint until almost the extreme end of his long and successful life. It was a practicing artist who died yesterday morning, not the wreck of one. Like Titian, the great American colorist was master of his hand to the last. The dreams still came, the fingers still were deft, each line still was beautiful and firm and clear until no longer ago than last Summer. His "Indian Summer" and "Virginia Beach," to be shown at the Corcoran Gallery Biennial Exhibition, opening Sunday, prove the point.

Melchers had a good life. He inherited an artistic impulse, if ever any man did. He had every conceivable educational advantage. He was privileged to study abroad under competent teachers in his early youth. He was admitted to the Paris Salon when only twenty-two years of age. He had a Continental reputation before the turn of the century. His pictures brought excellent prices. He was free, and he used his opportunity to the utmost. He saw his work in all the important galleries of the world. His fame was substantial and assured. Returning to live in the United States in 1914, he was on the apex of achievement. That eminence he held. There was no decline. No other modern painter has had a happier career.

A man of natural dignity, but genial and warm-hearted as a child, he found pleasure in his association with people. He was quite as popular for his gifts of personal charm as for his technical genius. In Washington the public knew him for his participation in society as well as for his contributions to the walls of the Library of Congress, the Corcoran Gallery, the National Gallery and the Freer Collection. He served as a trustee of the Corcoran Gallery and as chairman of the National Gallery Commission. For his kindliness and his accomplishments he will be remembered.

America has lost one of its greatest painters and most justly celebrated citizens in Melchers' passing, but how fortunate it is that it ever had him! Nations grow by the production of such characters and make cultural progress by learning to appreciate them.

Gari Melchers

Sunday Star Dec 4th 1932

Beautiful Canvases Work of Melchers

"The Sermon," representative picture by celebrated American artist, Gari Melchers, who died Wednesday last. A composition honored by the Paris Salon, now owned by the Ranger Fund and hanging in the Corcoran Gallery.—Woltz Photo.

GARI MELCHERS

Member, National Gallery of Art Commission.

Born Detroit, Michigan, August 11, 1860. Received his general education in Detroit. Studied at Academy Düsseldorg, Germany, 1877-80, and in Paris at Ecole des Beaux Arts and under Lefèbvre and Boulanger. LL.D. University of Michigan 1913. Has received many medals of honor. Is Chairman of the National Gallery of Art Commission.

Mr. Melchers died Falmouth, Virginia, November 30, 1932.

Joseph H. Gest, Ex-council
Secretary of the Galley Committee
1927

JOSEPH H. GEST

Member, National Gallery of Art Commission.

Born, Cincinnati 1859. Is the Director of the Cincinnati Museum, and President of the Rookwood Pottery Company. Is also a member of the National Gallery of Art Commission.

Mr Gest died in Cincinnati June 26, 1935.

Cincinnati
Museum Association

May 9, 1929.

Dr. W. H. Holmes,
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Holmes:-

Here is the photograph for which you asked a while ago. At the time I could not lay my hands on a print and besides was afraid it would be too large, but you can cut the margin to reduce it to any size you wish.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Gest

Director.

Herbert L. Pratt

HERBERT LEE PRATT

Member, National Gallery of Art Commission.

Born, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 21, 1871. d. 1945
A.B., Amherst, 1895. Member firm Charles Pratt & Co; now (1930) Pres., Standard Oil Co., of New York; trustee Bankers Trust Co., Pratt Institute. Was appointed a member of the National Gallery of Art Commission in 1920.

Resigned as a member of the National Gallery of Art Commission in 1932.

James Parmelee

Washington Post April 21, 1931

JAMES PARMELEE IS TAKEN BY DEATH

Long Illness Proves Fatal to Member of Cathedral Committee.

Illness resulting from a fall a year ago ended the life early yesterday morning of James Parmelee, former business associate of the late Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, and a member of the chapter and building committee of Washington Cathedral.

Mr. Parmelee died at 5:30 o'clock at his palatial estate on Klingle road northwest. This home and 24-acre park is one of the sightseeing spots of residential Washington. Born in

Prior to this Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee lived in Cleveland. Born in Youngstown, Ohio, December 24, 1855, Mr. Parmelee lived in that city until 1876, when his family moved to Cleveland after he had been graduated from Cornell University. After finishing college he studied law and was admitted to the bar. However, he never took up active practice.

Gave One of Piers.

As a member of the chapter and building committee of Washington Cathedral, Mr. Parmelee gave to the Cathedral one of the four great piers which will support the Central or Gloria on the Excelsis tower of that Gothic fane when it is completed.

While living in Cleveland, Mr. Parmelee became associated with the late Ambassador Herrick about 1885 in a number of business ventures, among them the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., the National Carbon Co., the Quaker Oats Co., and the Mahoning Valley Railway & Light Co. He was either officer or director, or both, in all of these companies. When the Cleveland Stock Exchange was opened in 1900, Mr. Parmelee was elected first president, and retained the position several years.

Washington attracted him as a home place because his wife was from this city. She was the granddaughter of Admiral Fountaine Maury. He is also survived by a brother, Robert M. Parmelee, of Mount Sinai, N. Y., and a sister, Mrs. Helen Parmelee Shoemaker, of Bennington, Vt.

Mr. Parmless was a trustee and vice president of the Corcoran Art Gallery, a trustee of the Carnegie Institute, and a member of the Metropoliton Club in Washington, the Union and Kirtland Clubs and Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, and the Union Club of New York. While a resident of Cleveland he served as a vestryman in Trinity Episcopal Church.

The beauty of the gardens of his Washington estate was matched by the interior of the home, where many valuable paintings and etchings hung.

The Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, paid a glowing tribute to the man who had been a consistent friend and supporter of Washington Cathedral for fifteen years.

Lauded by Freeman.

"Mr. Parmelee," said the bishop, "was a conspicuous and outstanding member of the Cathedral chapter. Through long years he had served both on the chapter and the building and other important Cathedral committees with the utmost fidelity and devotion. His knowledge and love of art and architecture made his counsel most valuable especially along these lines. He was a possessor of rare objects of art himself. Mr. Parmelee was modest, self effacing and, while his name was not figured frequently in the public prints, he occupied a position of rare worth in the commercial world. He was courtly in manner, a loyal citizen and a contributor to the wealth and weal of any community in which he lived, and a Christian gentleman."

Funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at National Cathedral where Mr. Parmelee will be buried in the same resting place of some of the Nation's great. Bishop Freeman will conduct the last rites.

JAMES PARMELEE

Member, National Gallery of Art Commission.

Born in Youngstown, Ohio, December 24, 1856; died in Washington, D. C., April 19, 1931. Graduated from Cornell University in 1876. Read law in Judge Rufus P. Ranney's office, Cleveland, Ohio. A life-long associate of Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France. Was a member of the Metropolitan Club, Washington; Union Club, Cleveland; University Club, New York, and the Downtown Club, New York. Was a Trustee and Vice-President of the Corcoran Gallery, and a Trustee of the Carnegie Institute. He was a member of the National Gallery of Art Commission.

JAMES PARMELEE
CAUSEWAY, KLINGLE ROAD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dec. 31. 1928.

Dr. W. H. Holmes.
Director National Gallery of Art
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Holmes:-

I arranged with Harris & Ewing today to reduce my photograph to the size you wish as per for my telephone talk with you and your secretary. It is to be mounted as you wish.

Harris & Ewing promised to send it to you either coming Thursday or Friday. Kindly advise me if you receive it and whether it is satisfactory, as I hope it may be.

With sincere regards and best wishes for a Happy & Prosperous New Year and good health all the year.

Yours. Very sincerely yours.

[signature]

Edmund C. Tarbell

EDMUND C. TARBELL

Member, National Gallery of Art Commission.

Born West Groton, Massachusetts, April 26, 1862. Pupil of Boston Museum School; Boulanger and Lefebvre in Paris. Has received many prized, awards and medals and is represented in many of the leading Galleries. Is a member of the National Gallery of Art Commission.

EDMUND C. TARBELL
BOSTON
FENWAY STUDIOS 30 IPSWICH STREET

My dear Dr. Holmes:

I shall deem it a great honor to be included among your friends and thank you very much for thinking of me.

The photo (unmounted) has been ordered and should reach you shortly.

Very truly yours
Edmund C. Tarbell

Yours Cheerfully Truly.

DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH
GLENDALE
MASSACHUSETTS

November 8, 1928.

Dr. W. H. Holmes,
Director Nat'l Gallery Art,
Smithsonian Institute,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor Holmes:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of November 1, asking for a photograph of my self for your collection.

I enclose one which I consider the best I have had taken. I very much appreciate the compliment implied.

Yours very truly,

Daniel C. French.

DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH

Member, National Gallery of Art Commission

Born in Exeter, N. H., April 20, 1850; died in Stockbridge, Mass., October 7, 1931. Attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year. Studied under Dr. William Rimmer, Boston, and Mr. Thomas Ball, Florence. Hon. A.M. Dartmouth 1898, Yale 1913, Harvard 1917, Litt.D. Columbia, 1913. Had a studio in Washington, D. C., 1876-78, in Boston and Concord, Mass., 1878-87, and in New York City since 1887.

Among his best known works are "The Minute Man of Concord" at Concord, Mass., and the following statues, General Cass in the U. S. Capitol; Rufus Choate in the Boston Court House; John Harvard at Cambridge; Abraham Lincoln at Lincoln, Nebraska (1912), and Abraham Lincoln at the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, (1920). Was a member of the National Gallery of Art Commission.

DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH

Through the passing of Daniel Chester French, who died of heart failure in his eighty-second year on October 7, this country has lost "the dean of American sculptors," as he has been called. French was known primarily as a sculptor of patriotic figures, winning fame overnight in 1875 with his bronze "Minute Man" at Concord, Mass., from which time he received commission after commission formonuments of this type. The best known example of the late sculptor's work is his unforgettable, gigantic seated figure of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, a shrine attracting a constant stream of pilgrims. A second famous statue entitled "The Great Emancipator" is in Lincoln, Nebraska.

In the artist's own personal opinion, his most satisfactory creation was the idealized figure of a soldier in the public park in Milton, Mass. Others of his most widely known works are the large relief which took a medal in the Paris Salon of 1891, "The Angel of Death Staying the Hand of the Sculptor," now at the Metropolitan Museum; "Memory," belonging to the same institution; the Alma Mater figure in front of the library at Columbia University; four groups decorating the Customs House in New York City; the bronze doors of the Boston Public Library; the statue of John Harvard at Cambridge, the marble groups for the St. Louis Court House, the Philadelphia Federal Court House and the Boston Post Office and the statue called "The Republic," made for the head of the Court of Honor in the World's Fair in Chicago.

Daniel Chester French was at work almost until the time of his demise and at his summer studio in Stockbridge had just finished a marble figure called "Andromeda," and had started a head of Daniel Webster. This latter work he was forced to abandon by the heart attack which came two weeks before his death.

The sculptor came of old Yankee stock and was the son of Judge Henry Flagg French, who at one time was President of the Massachusetts College of Agriculture and later Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. All of his traditions were of New England and he manifested these influences throughout his life. In all that he did, as it has been said of him, there was "a certain restraint, a self-control and conscientious fidelity characteristic alike of Greek and Puritan - no passional expression.

The story is told that at the age of eighteen, French essayed to carve a frog from a turnip, whereupon his family provided him with clay for an evening of sculpture. He later went to Boston to study, but soon entered the New York studio

of J. Q. A. Ward, then the leading practitioner of sculpture in this country. After a month here, he had an opportunity to go to Florence. Having already attracted attention by a bust of John Brewster, he was appointed by the town of Concord to make a figure of a minute man. Although his technical equipment was still incomplete, French learned as he worked and finished the figure just before sailing. Some time later when President Grant and his entire cabinet and such literary figures as Emerson, Lowell and Longfellow were present at the unveiling, the young sculptor had arrived in Italy.

Shortly after his return to this country two years later, French settled in New York City. The next year he married his cousin, Mary Adams French, a writer, but not without postponing the first date set for the wedding in order to follow St. Gaudens' advice to lengthen the legs in the figure of the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet he was then working on. The sculptor was successful from the first, being frequently selected by the federal government to carry out important commissions. Among the many famous men of whom he made portrait busts are Governor Oglethorpe of Georgia, Rufus Choate, Thomas Starr King, General Lewis Cass and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The deceased was associated with many important art organizations. He was a founder of the American Academy at Rome and since 1904 had been a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which connections during the past few years were his chief outside interests. He was also one of the organizers of the National Arts Commission, being a member from 1910 to 1915 and serving as chairman for three years. He was honorary president of the National Sculpture Society and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Architectural League of New York.

Honorary degrees from Dartmouth, Yale, Harvard and Columbia had been given to Mr. French. In 1910 he was honored in France by the bestowal of the Legion of Honor and again in 1920 when he was selected as one of the nineteen foreign associate members in the fine arts division of the French Academy.

At the impressive funeral of Mr. French, which took place in his studio at Chesterwood, near Stockbridge, where most of his work had been done during the past thirty-four years, a selection of his most important creations called attention to the nobility of the artist's character and his many achievements. Above the coffin on a dais was the original model of "The Spirit of Creation," while at the foot of the bier was the original of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. Arranged below this were a dozen medals he had

received both here and abroad. Near by were the originals of his standing Lincoln at Lincoln, Neb., his Spencer Trask memorial, called "Spirit of Life," at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., the symbolic group in the Corcoran Gallery, "Alma Mater" from Columbia University, war memorials in his native town of Exeter, N. H., and St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and the clay bust of his father.

Mr. French is survived by his wife and daughter, Margaret French Cresson, herself a sculptor of distinction.

(The Art News, October 17, 1931, page 12)

THE NATIONAL GALLERY STAFF

1929

H. H. Holmes, Director
Louise A. Rosenbusch, Principal Clerk-Recorder
Helen H. Hogan, Stenographer
Glenn J. Martin, Clerk-Gallery Attendant

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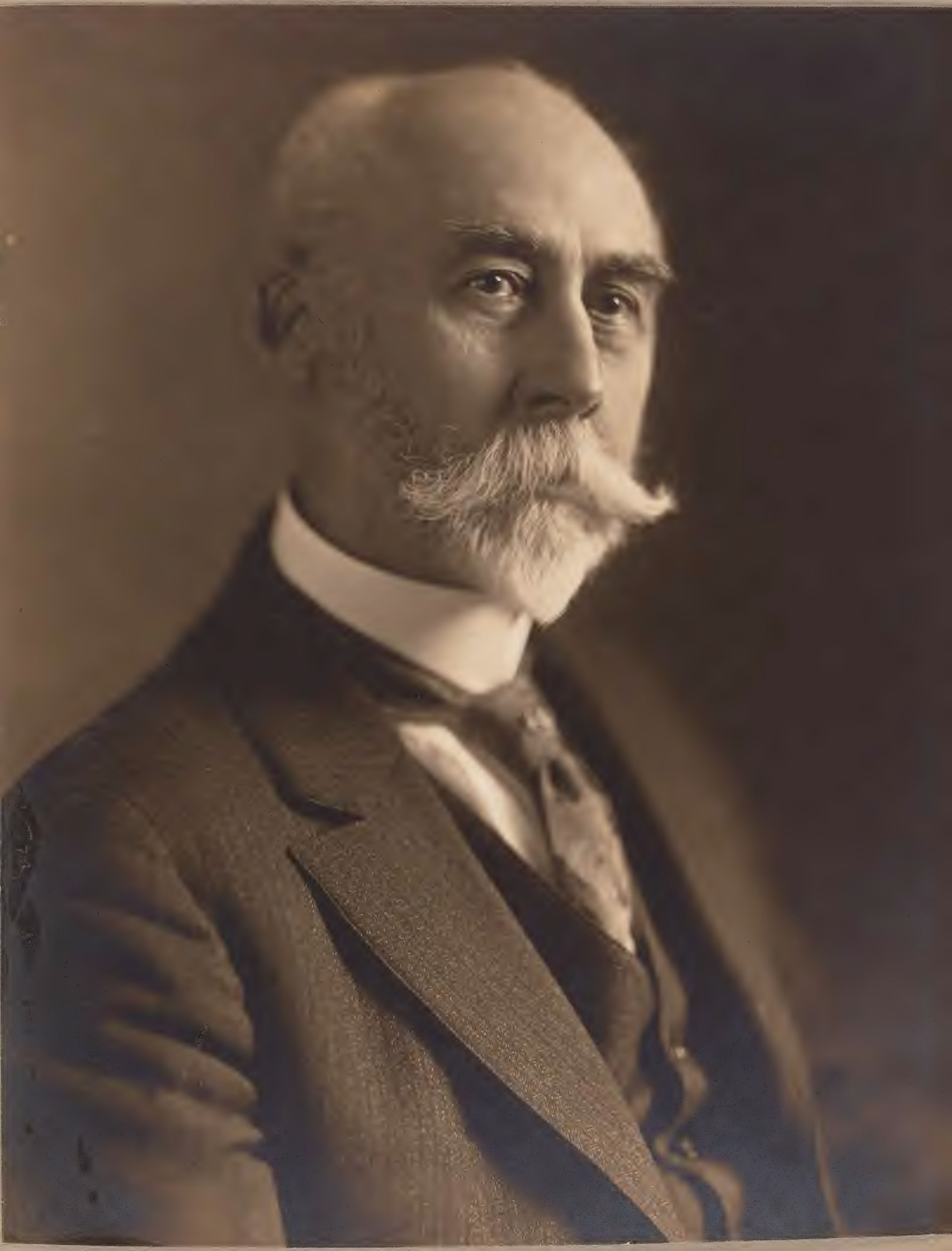


Harris + Ewing

W. A. Holmes

1927

[illegible] Rosenwald

[illegible]

Once

1929-30

In the national Gallery - national Museum
north hall, Ehibit of the Renger collection, 1929

Director, W H Holmes
Louise Rosenbusch - recorder
Helen Hogan Clerk
glenn martin, clerk

Neg. no 18052E
(oc)

Louise A. Rosenbaum

LOUISE A(ugusta) ROSENBUSCH

Born in Washington, D. C., November 2, 1866.

Education: Graded and High Schools; Business College; special courses at George Washington University in languages, and private tutors.

Appointed March 15, 1892, clerk in the National Museum and assigned to Division of Prehistoric Anthropology; transferred to office of Head Curator of Anthropology in 1902; appointed Recorder, Department of Anthropology in 1904; Recorder of National Gallery of Art July 1, 1920; Principal Clerk and Recorder July 1, 1930. Retired November 30, 1936.

Walcott Gompers Gompers Rice Maxim Holmes Cahan

In the Gallery 1926

Walcott Debs Gompers Holmes

Exhibit of Busts by M. H. Dykaar
National Gallery of Art, March 5-20, 1926.

EARLY SMITHSONIAN ASSOCIATES AND OTHERS

F. B. Meek 1871
For whom I did my first
scientific drawing in 1871
(1868)
See biography of 1871

FIELDING BRADFORD MEEK

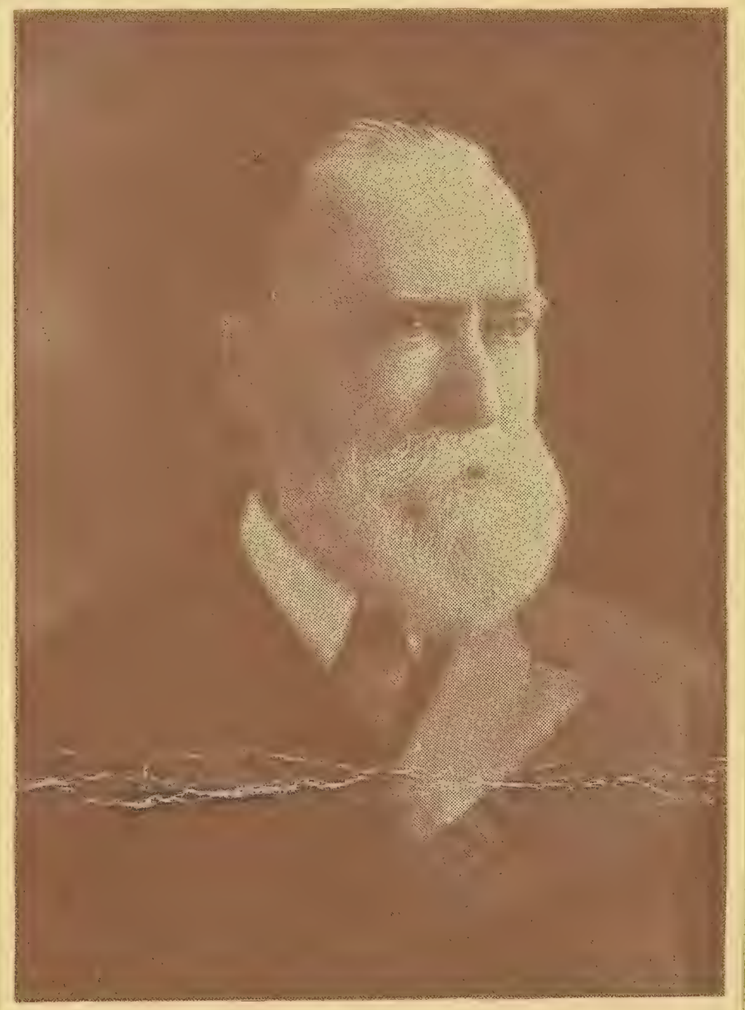
Hayden's Collaborator

Born of Irish parentage in the city of Madison, Indiana, in 1817, and during 1848-1849 served as assistant to D. D. Owen on the surveys of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Afterward (from 1852-1858) he was assistant to James Hall at Albany, New York, and for a portion of the time connected with the geological survey of Missouri with Professor G. C. Swallow. He became early associated with Hayden, and, though refusing to become officially connected with the Survey, was tacitly associated with him until the time of his death. Indeed, all the invertebrate fossils collected by Hayden in his western explorations were studied and the results prepared for publication by Meek, although appearing mainly under the joint name of Meek and Hayden.

On leaving Albany in 1858 Meek came to Washington, where he principally resided during the remainder of his life, having a room in the Smithsonian building. He was moderately tall and rather slender in build, with a dignified bearing, though quite diffident. During his later years he was also deaf, which caused him to avoid social gatherings almost altogether. He was never a man of robust health; indeed, for a large part of his life he was more or less an invalid. Genial, sincere, pure-minded, and honorable, such are the adjectives applied to him by his biographer. With the exception of James Hall, he is perhaps the most widely known of American paleontologists.

"Then shall our names,
Familiar in his mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered."
—*Henry V.*

William Stone Abert
George N. Acker
M. E. Ailes
George W. Baird
Job Barnard
William Barnum
Paul Bartsch
Marcus Benjamin
Rogers Birnie
James H. Blount
Chapin Brown
Barry Bulkley
H. K. Bush-Brown
Frank K. Cameron
Frank G. Carpenter
Thomas L. Casey
Thomas M. Chatard
Austin H. Clark
Frederick V. Coville
H. J. Crosson
William H. Dall
Henry E. Davis
Edward M. Dawson
William A. De Caindry
M. Dorset
Irving H. Dunlap
Charles R. Eastman
John Joy Edson
William S. Eichelberger
Barton W. Evermann
David Fairchild
Charles J. Faulkner
E. A. Fay
A. K. Fisher
William J. Flather
James M. Flint
Duane E. Fox
R. T. Frazier
A. S. Frissell
T. N. Gill, Jr.
Herbert A. Gill
Charles C. Glover
Bernard R. Green
Gilbert H. Grosvenor
Alexander B. Hagner
Arnold Hague
Baird Halberstadt
George E. Hamilton
W. M. Hays
D. L. Hazard
F. D. Head
John B. Henderson, Jr.
F. W. Hodge
H. L. Hodgkins
R. R. Hoes
W. H. Holmes
W. J. Holland
N. Monroe Hopkins
L. O. Howard
David Hutcheson
E. N. Janson
R. S. Johnson
A. F. A. King
William B. King
Martin A. Knapp
George M. Kober
R. E. Lee
George W. Littlehales
F. A. Lucas
E. A. Mearns
J. R. Marshall
George C. Maynard
R. E. B. McKenney
John Bassett Moore
Charles E. Munroe
Henry F. Osborn
R. E. Pairo
T. S. Palmer
E. W. Parker
John D. Patten
L. H. Perlman
Gifford Pinchot
Herbert Putnam
Richard Rathbun
Charles W. Richardson
F. A. Richardson
Sterling Ruffin
E. A. Schwarz
H. A. Seymour
Daniel K. Shute
T. W. Smillie
Erwin F. Smith
Hugh M. Smith
Alpheus Snow
Wendell P. Stafford
Leonhard Stejneger
Thomas G. Steward
Charles H. Stockton
S. W. Stratton
Frank Sutton
William B. Thompson
John W. Titcomb
Frederick W. True
John Van Rensselaer
George Tulley Vaughan
T. Wayland Vaughan
Charles K. Wead
David White
John C. Wilson
Maxwell Van Z. Woodhull
R. S. Woodward
H. C. Yarrow



"Tutor'd in the rudiments
Of many desperate studies."—*As You Like It*

TO

DR. THEODORE N. GILL

COSMOS CLUB

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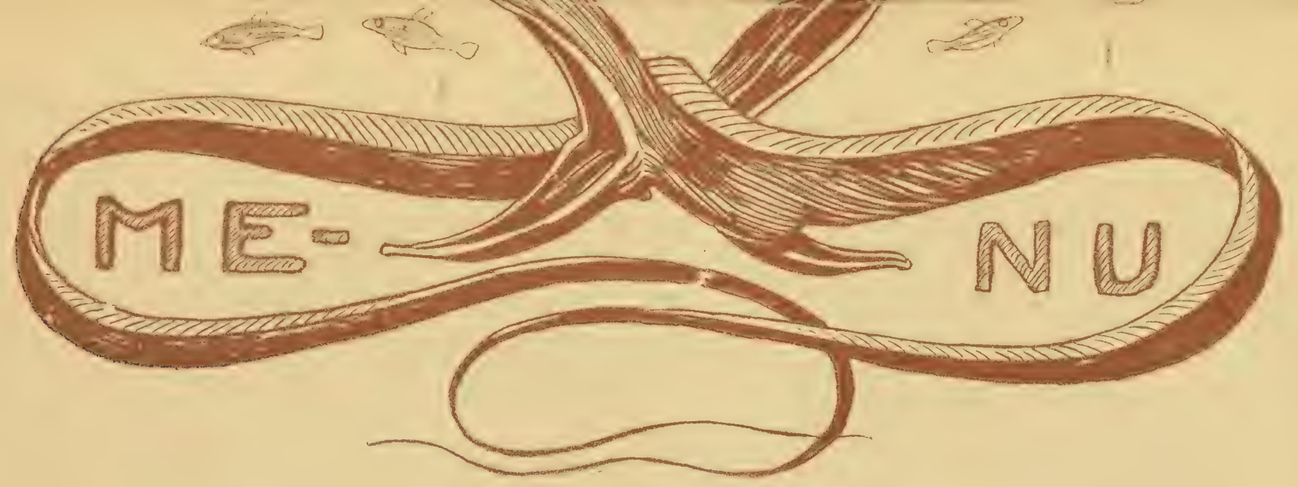


"Thou'rt a scholar; let us therefore eat and drink."—*Twelfth Night*

CAUDÆGALLORUM MANHATTANENSIS

CELERY OLIVES

"The superfluous, a very necessary thing."—*Voltaire*

OSTREÆ VIRGINICÆ ON HALF SHELL

"I'll be with you in the squeezing of a lemon."—*She Stoops to Conquer*

PUREE OF TOMATOES

"Muse, sing the man that did to Paris go
That he might taste their soups"—*King, Art of Cookery* (*1708*)

SCOMBEROMORUS MACULATUS SAUTÉ SARATOGA CHIPS

"From the rude sea's enraged and foamy mouth."—*Twelfth Night*

FILET MIGNON (Bos taurus)

"The fortuitous or casual concourse of atoms."—*Bentley, Sermons*

COLD SUS SCROFA, var. VIRGINIANA

"His memory is odoriferous, . . . he hath a fair sepulchre in the grateful stomach of the judicious epicure."—*Essays of Elia*

ROMAINE SALAD

"I warrant there's vinegar and pepper in it."—*Twelfth Night*

ROQUEFORT CAMEMBERT

"Of two evils, the less is always to be chosen."—*Thomas À Kempis*

ICE CREAM

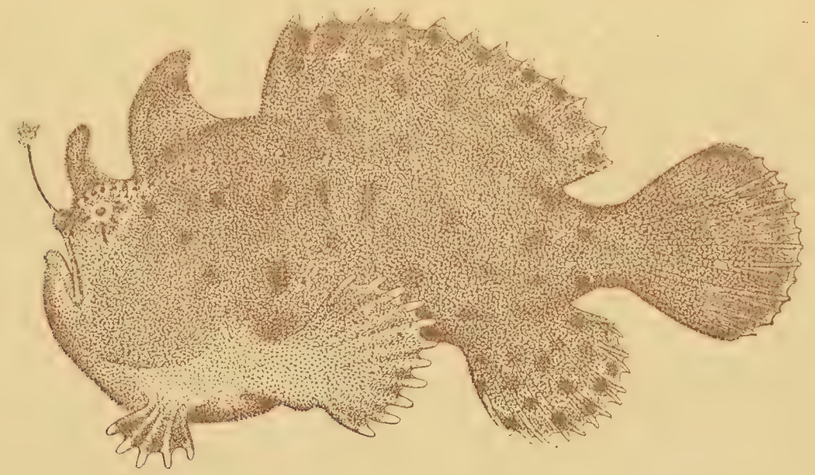
"The forms of things unknown."—*Midsummer Night's Dream*

COFFEE

"Black it stood as night."—*Paradise Lost*

SAUTERNE CLARET CHAMPAGNE

"He'll make the eyes of your understanding see double, and teach you to speak fluently, and utter your mind in abundance."—*Randolph, Aristippus*



TO FOLLOW THE DINNER

Admiral Stockton will preside.

Dr. Dawson will read some letters.

Dr. Howard will be Toastmaster.

The Toastmaster hopes that Dr. Dall, Dr. Putnam, Dr. Munroe, D
Osborn, Dr. King, Dr. Holland and Dr. J. B. Moore will speak.

He also hopes that Dr. H. M. Smith will read Dr. David Starr Jordan
estimate of Dr. Gill as an ichthyologist, from Dr. Jordan
"History of Ichthyology."

Dr. Gill fears that his voice is in such condition that his response woul
not be audible to all and so he has written it, to be read by or
accustomed to addressing large audiences.

THEODORE NICHOLAS GILL

Born New York City, March 21, 1837. Naturalist, Educator, Librarian, Author, Editor and Encyclopaedia writer. Member of the National Academy of Sciences. Spent much of his life in Washington in connection with the Smithsonian Institution, a man of remarkable attainment and great distinction.

Nicholls

My assistants in the Illustrations section of the Hayden Survey and Smithsonian Inst- about 1876.

upper row

Von Dachenhausen

Sawyer

Hunter

Nichols

Lower

Cronin

Gill

Ridgway

W H Holmes

W H Jackson

Here Dec 13th 1930

to attend the 21st day of the Post Office

Search
Sealed
Stamped
Christmas
Just done

Wheeler Hoffman
Ass't

still at work in the Explorers Club, New York in 1932, aged 90.

W. H. Jackson, 99, Pioneer Lensman, Dies in New York

William H. Jackson, 99, first person to photograph the Yellowstone National Park and honorary fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, died yesterday, following a fall in his room in a New York hotel.

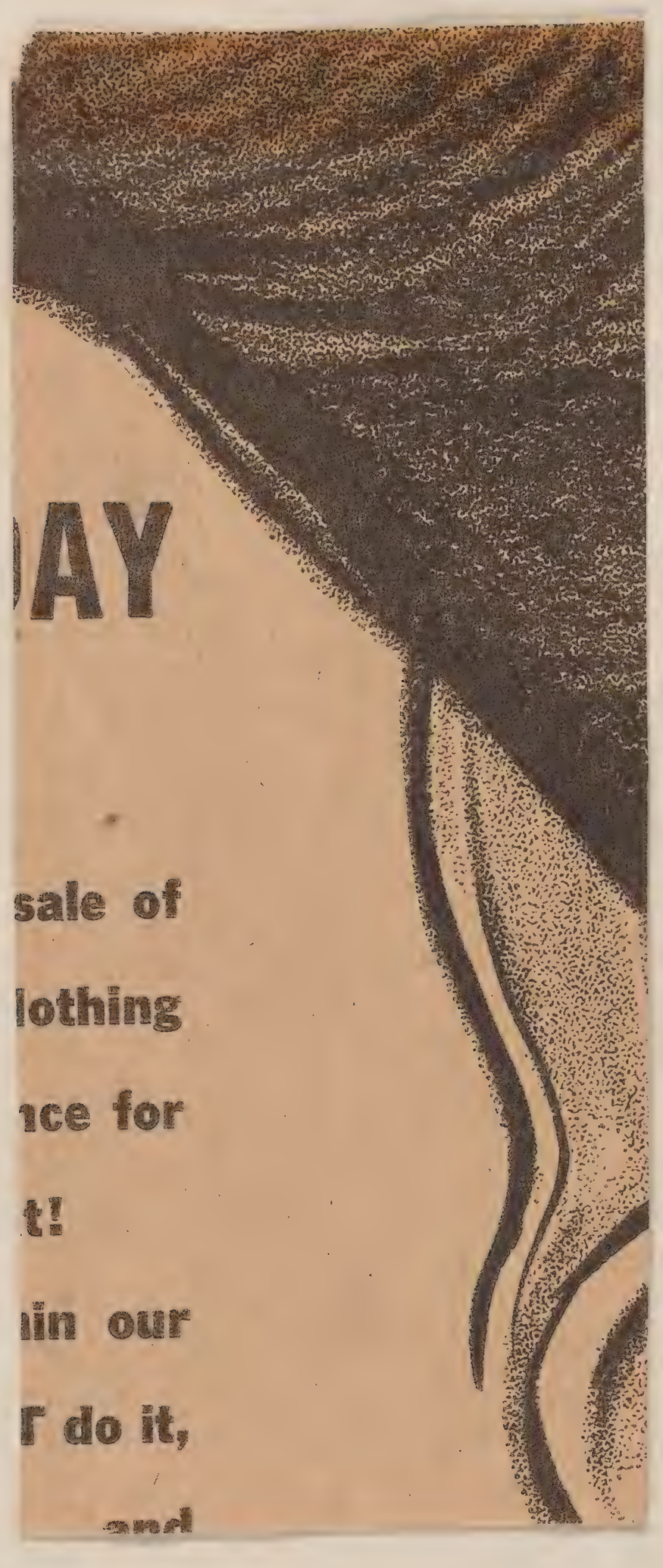
Funeral services will be held today at 3 p. m., at Cook's funeral home in New York, with military burial to follow tomorrow in Arlington Cemetery, at a time to be announced.

Author of "The Pioneer Photographer," Mr. Jackson made his Yellowstone Park pictures while traveling with the Hayden Expedition in 1871-72. He was appointed official photographer for the United States Geological Survey shortly after that department was founded.

Born in Keeseville, N. Y., Mr. Jackson served with the Twelfth Vermont Infantry in the Civil War; was research secretary of the Oregon Trail Association, and was a life member of the Explorers' Club in New York. He was active in photography until his death.

He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Myron A. Pattison, of 6309 Ridgewood Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. Louis J. McLeod, of Detroit, and a son, Clarence S. Jackson, of New York.

Post 7/11/42


DAY
sale of
lothing
nce for
t!
in our
' do it,

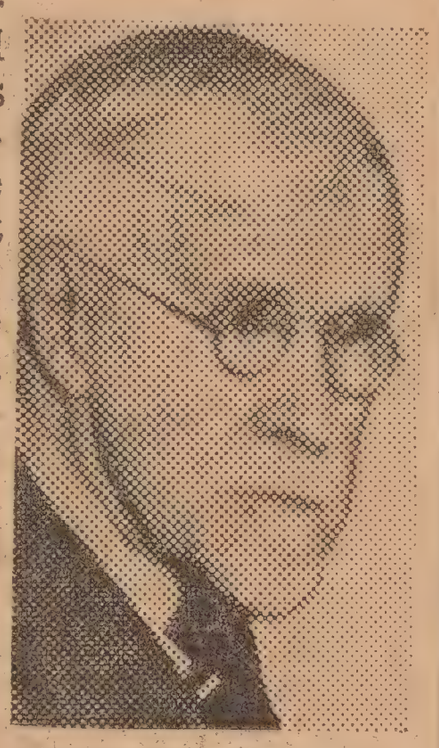
July 1, 1942

THE EVENING STAR,

William H. Jackson Rites to Be Held at Arlington Tomorrow

Famous Photographer, Still Active at 99, Dies in New York

William H. Jackson, 99, explorer, writer, photographer and painter who recorded American frontier life for the Government and whose pictures of the Yellowstone area were an important factor in establishment of the national park there, died yesterday in New York City of injuries received in a fall.



William H. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson was the first to record frontier life and scenery of the Western United States for the Geological Survey and for stereopticon machines.

Born in Keesville, N. Y., he had started camera experiments before he enlisted with the 12th Vermont Infantry in the Civil War. After the war he opened a shop in Omaha, also recording construction of the Union Pacific Railroad and India skirmishes in Wyoming.

Joined Geological Survey.

Induced to become official photographer of the Geological Survey in 1872, Mr. Jackson began making a series of Indian and frontier life pictures now preserved in the Bureau of Ethnology and Geological Institute here, and in the Edison Institute in Detroit. His pictures of Yellowstone are credited with having persuaded Congress to make it a national park.

He went around the world taking pictures for Harper's Weekly from 1894 to 1896, crossing Siberia by sled, traveling through India on an elephant, through Egypt on a camel and covering 3,500 miles through Chinese and Tartar country.

An active photographer till the time of his death, he used to walk with press photographers instead of with his Civil War comrades in New York GAR parades. In 1935, at the age of 92, he was commissioned by the Interior Department to do a series of murals for its new building in Washington. At that time he was the oldest Government employe on record.

Writes Life Story at 98.

Last year Mr. Jackson published his autobiography, "Time Exposure," and last spring he illustrated "Westward America," a volume on pioneer life. An unfinished manuscript was on his desk at the time of his death.

A daughter, Mrs. Myron A. Pattison, lives in Chevy Chase, Md. Another daughter, Mrs. Louis J. McLeod, lives in Detroit, and a son, Clarence S. Jackson, in New York. Funeral services will be held at 3 p.m. tomorrow in Arlington National Cemetery.

ESDAY, JULY 1, 1942.

This Changing

Shifting Troops From S
May Invite Axis Blitz B

By CONSTANTINE BROWN.

The situation in the Near East continues to be the chief concern of United Nations strategists and it is considered likely that the Nazis, daily drawing closer to Alexandria and Suez, will go forward now with a pincers movement through Syria and Egypt to reach the canal and the rich oil fields of Iraq.

According to British reports, the British Eighth Army, now headed by Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, has been strengthened the last two days by the ar-

rival of New Zealanders and Free French from Syria. If these reports are correct, it means the defenses in Syria have been weakened to bolster the remnants of the British forces which are opposing Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

It is known that a sizable Nazi invasion force is concentrated now near Asia Minor. Preparations for invasion of Syria and Palestine are reported to have gone on for many months in the Eastern Mediterranean between Crete and the Dodecanese Islands.

If the British have withdrawn forces from Asia Minor, we may see an Axis blitz soon somewhere on the coast between Beirut and Haifa. Such a move would compel the British to shift forces back to Syria from Egypt, thus giving Marshal Rommel another chance to advance on Suez.

Communications Faulty.

United Nations communication lines are not satisfactory. Important bodies of troops are stationed as far east as Iran, but it would take time to move them to meet a Nazi blitz in Syria. This is particularly true since the Axis has the initiative and can select the points where it wishes to press its main attack.

The capture of Tobruk and Matruh enables the Nazi commander of the Africa Corps to get war material, and particularly fuel for his mechanized units, with far greater ease than formerly. In some military quarters it was hoped that the great distance over which Marshal

WHO were the mysterious prehistoric men who first settled in the Basque country of France and Spain? Whence came their invading hordes, and in what age?

These questions have intrigued archeologists for more than a century. Few would hazard an answer to the first query, but Dr. Arthur Stanley Riggs, noted Washington archeologist, hopes an aerial expedition launched by the Archeological Institute of Washington will reveal new facts related to the second.

Entering into its thirtieth year, the Washington organization plans to send two experienced scientists into the Spanish Pyreness, where evidences of the first years of the Basque tribe are believed to exist.

Airplanes Prove Useful.

Aerial reconnaissance is a highly successful practice adopted by archeologists within the last decade and made notable by the Lindbergh expedition into the ancient Mayan country. It has been used also in Mesopotamia, England and elsewhere. While the observer investigating on the ground sometimes cannot detect signs of buried structures, extraordinary aspects of the topography are easily noticeable from the air. By triangulation the location of these unusual features can be determined and the ground workers may then return to the scene to begin excavation.

Two wealthy New Yorkers, interested both in aviation and the discovery of prehistoric remains, will furnish financial backing for the present project once it has been approved by the republican government of Spain.

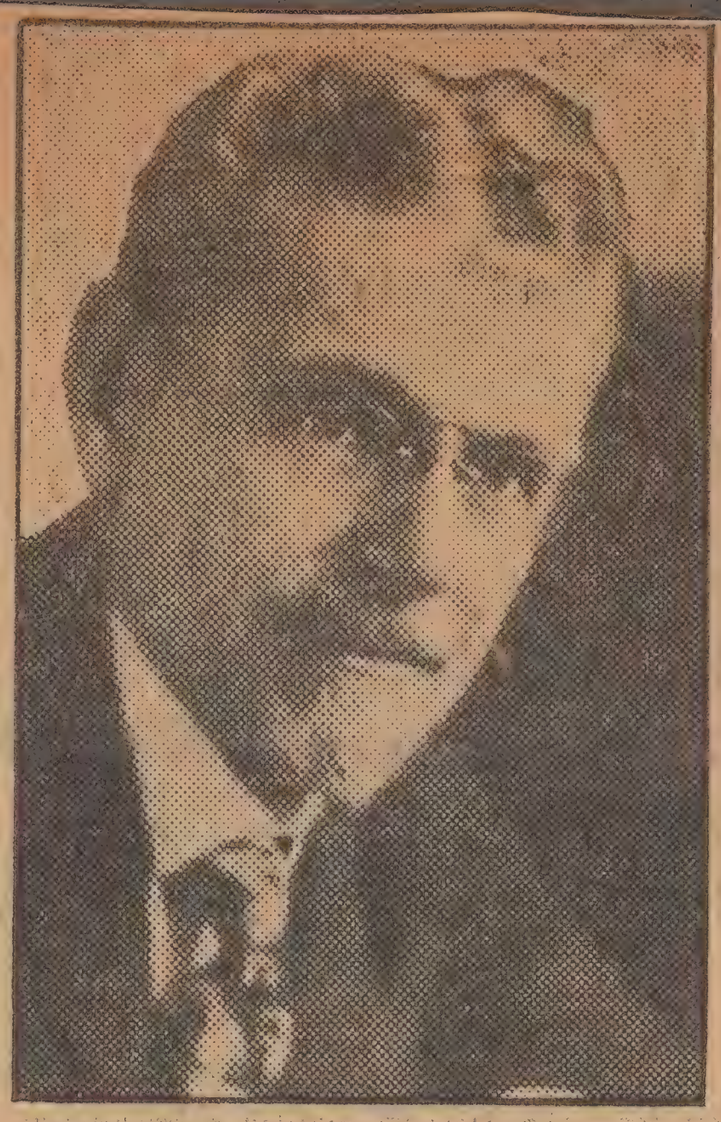
The scientists chosen for the work by the Washington Institute may be taken over the territory by an official military plane—as almost all nations wish to censor active photography in fortified areas, and the Pyrenees range rises along the border between France and Spain. If that arrangement is not proposed, the backers will supply a plane to traverse the strip, 50 miles wide and 300 miles long, in which relics will be sought. Whether by military or civilian plane, flights over the lofty, rugged mountains will be packed with thrills, as suitable landing space is scarce and the jutting peaks offer an ever-threatening menace. For scholars bent on the discovery of new and important knowledge, however, these dangers will be minimized.

Four Cultures Traced.

Four cultures in the past have been traced in Spain, three of them ancient and one established by the Moorish invasion, within the period of so-called medieval history. The first three were the Greek, Celtic and Carthaginian. The Greeks at one time invaded the eastern shore of Spain, even extending up into France near the present site of Marseilles. The Carthaginian group pushed across into the Gibraltar region, while the Celts, who came either from Brittainy down the coast, or directly from Ireland, entered the northwestern area.

All three of these subsided as dominant civilizations, leaving only traces of their existence. The later Moorish invasion, which lasted for several centuries, left a stronger, more comprehensive and, because it was recent, a more easily traceable imprint on the nation.

But the mystery of the inhabitants of that inland Pyrenees territory remains unsolved. Usually it is possible to trace a migrant race through the similarities of its language to that of some older civilization. The Basque language seems to have no known relatives. It has no word meaning Deity or to express any abstract ideas at all. God is "Juangoi-Kao," or "Lord of the High," which also may be translated as Lord of the Moon. The language is as puzzling as the origin of the race.



Map of the Basque country, showing the provinces which will be explored for traces of the prehistoric men who first settled the Basque country.

Below: Dr. Arthur Stanley Riggs of the Archeological Institute of Washington, sponsor of the expedition.

If it is possible to determine the exact time in which these people appeared some light may be thrown on their origins. The implication is obvious, but not necessarily final. Nevertheless there is a reasonable hope that the establishment of one fact will lead to another. Certainly it will lead to a further knowledge of the ethnology of the territory.

Is Authority on Spain.

Dr. Riggs, an authority on Spain, believes some connection may be established between the peoples of the Pyrenees area and those inhabiting the Balearic Islands, off the eastern coast of Spain. The official Spanish Institute of Archeology has inaugurated excavation work on the Island of Majorca, one of the Balearic group. The project at present is idle because of lack of funds, but if the discoveries in the Pyrenees prove stimulating the Washington institute may offer to renew the Marjorca work in co-operation with Spanish archeologists.

Similarity of structures and relics unearthed in the provinces of Gerona, Lerida, Huesca, Navarra, Alava and Giupuzoca and those revealed at Majorca might serve as a basis of starting conclusions.

Whatever the possibilities of partially unraveling the Basque mystery, the expedition sent by the Washington group should enable scientists to decide whether the first civilization there was paleolithic or neolithic. Likewise, it should bring to light material of great value in reconstructing the life of that period in Spain.

Dr. Riggs has expressed great confidence that the aerial search will prove not only one of the most unique, but one of the most distinguished efforts ever launched by Washington's institute. In the past explorations in Carthage, the American Southwest and Guatemala have distinguished the institute, even as its direction by the hands of John W. Foster, once Ambasador to France; Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, and James M. Beck, the recently retired president, has made it an outstanding institution. The future, Dr. Riggs, believes, promises equally noteworthy achievement.

arthur Stanley Riggs, Editor
Art and Archeology. I was
Art-Editor for many years
and had

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Christmas Greetings
and Best Wishes for the
New Year ~~1931~~
1930

Rev. and Mrs. Melvin Grove Kyle

Photo by Kyle of "Kingfisher-Stefaher"
Palestine

1132 Arrott st, Frankford,

Phila. Penna. 8, 9, '20.

My Dear Henry:-

Your letter of recent date pleased me much. I have the feeling that you have now reached the position for which nature intended you. For we always thought of our "Teacher" as an artist. It is indeed pleasant to find one's self still rising as the end of life draws nearer. Personally, I look forward to achievement with as much eagerness, I think, as when I went to Science Hill. Looking back does not appeal to me at all yet, except for its pleasant memories. And I have a detestation for the man woh wants to retire and take it easy, while still able for work.

I am receiving some wonderful reviews of "Moses and the Monuments" and up to the present, only one "mean" one. It was really not a review, only a snarl. I have another book in Press now, which is the goal toward which I have been working. "The Problem of the Pentateuch, A New Solution by Archaeological Methods." I have the facts, for it is a solution by facts, and, though it may be fifty years before they are fully acknowledged by the destructive cirticism of the day, they will ultimately prevail. Facts are final. I will send you a cpoy. It has been a prodigious work, which I have patiently carried through alone, with only the advice of a lawyer on technical legal terms and their use, While other works on the Old Test. particularly, the Pentateuch, have sometimes employed nearly a dozen men in the researches.

I hope to go to Egypt and Palestine early in the coming year, about Jan., there to carry on investigations which I have had on hands for twenty years and to finish the material for a work on Biblical Theology and Bilical Archaeology, a constructive work, which will sum up my life work . Not that I mean to stop then, but that it will sum up things <u>to date</u>

With kindest regards,

Sincerely

M. G. Kyle

XENIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

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T. S. DUNCAN, PH. D.
INSTRUCTOR IN PUBLIC SPEAKING

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

Holland, June 21, '28

Dr. William Henry Holmes,
The Cosmos Club,
Washington, D.C.,

My Dear Henry:-

We have finished our work for the season in Palestine and are thus far on our way back home. Tomorrow night we go over to London and the first of the week I think we will go for a few days to the Lake district and perhaps to Edinburg to see my old friend, Prof. Sayce. Then we expect to sail from Liverpool to Boston. SS Celtic due July 8.

We have had a wonderful season in the excavations. If I could find time to run over to Washington I would enjoy telling you of the work. Maybe I will do so sometime in the week of July 23-30. But it is rather unlikely that I can.

The place at which we worked was the same as two years ago. It is called now Tell Beit Mirsim . It was the ancient Kirjath Sepher, a great Canaanite fortress taken by the Israelites under Joshua at the time of the Conquest. We found a remarkable record of the culture and history in Canaanite times and in Israelite times. There was a very high development of industry in the time of the Judean kings, a low low culture and a high state of religion in the time of the Judges, and a high culture and a horrible state of morals and religion in the Canaanite times. The exact time of the incoming of Israel is seen in the ruins. A great layer of burning marks the taking of the city. Everything below this layer is Canaanite; everything above it, Israelite. This was just at the beginning of the Iron Age which in Palestine was about 1275 B.C.

One great discovery we made, a Canaanite cult object. It was a god or goddess, the head is wanting, around which is coiled a great serpent. It is an idol of the debasing snake worship. It affords the first clear glimpse into the horrid character of the Canaanite worship.

Full account of our work will be found in Bibliotheca Sacara A popular account has appeared also in Sunday School Times.

I hope you are well and happy.

Most cordially,

To one of my friends in about 1866.

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May 8, 1918.

Rev. Melvin Grove Kyle,
1132 Arrott Street, Frankford,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Melvin:

Assuming that you are still in the land of the living, I shall anticipate great pleasure in hearing from you. I had completely lost track of you as of all the boys and girls who got the elements of education at Science Hill, and it was only a year or so ago that I recognized your name among those who have made their mark in the world and are thus mentioned in "Who's Who." in America.

I trust that you are well and happy and still in the harness--the harness of labor which every man must wear who reaches a place of consequence in the world. I am still as young as when I taught you boys at Science Hill and am ready to run a footrace--for a short distance--with any ambitious young man of 50 years or more who may come my way.

My life since we parted upwards of 50 years ago has been full of interest and I shall be glad to know what you have done and how you stand the exactions of Father Time. I am sure that if you kept on growing as you started you will now be a man of commanding stature as you doubtless are of commanding position.

Sincerely yours,

W H Holmes

Head Curator,
Department of Anthropology.

In 1920, He is exploring in Patagonia

The Peruvian Expedition of 1912

under the auspices of

Yale University and the National Geographic Society

Hiram Bingham, Director

Drawer A, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

September 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Holmes:

Among the many letters which I have received in regard to Machu Picchu, there is not one that has given me so much pleasure and satisfaction as yours. To have such words of praise from such an authority as yourself is the greatest reward that I can possibly have. If you ever have time to read the text of the article and would take the trouble to send me some words of criticism or caution, I should appreciate it highly.

I am, as you know, now at work upon a large report of Machu Picchu, and I wish to avoid as many pitfalls as possible.

With kindest regards and a great many thanks for your words of appreciation, believe me to remain

Faithfully yours,

Hiram Bingham

See the book

U.S senator in 1930 and at the head of the air service

As a young soldier on archeology in Peru

U. S. Senator later & flying machine expert

Dr. W. H. Holmes,
United States National Museum,
Washington, D. C.

PRINCE VISITS CONGRESS, SEES ALL THE FOSSILS

Washington, D. C., May 28.—Gustavus Adolphus, crown prince of Sweden, gazed upon congress with polite interest today and discussed archaeology and paleontology with zest.

After a visit at the National museum, the crown prince and princess were given a formal reception by the senate and by lead-

Prince Gustavus Adolphus — Crown Princess Louise

They view Washington's fossils.

ers of both houses, followed by an enthusiastic ovation and a laudatory speech by Representative Childbloom (Rep., Ill.).

Gustavus Adolphus passed an hour and a half in the museum, viewing the extensive collections of fossils of dinosaurs, mastodons and other prehistoric fauna and flora.

He climbed three flights of stairs to see Dr. William Henry Holmes, former curator of the National museum, who has lost his legs and could not come to greet the prince.

In the capitol the royal party stopped in a moment's tribute before the statue of John Hanson of Maryland, one of the presidents of the continental congress and grandson of a Swedish immigrant.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SWEDISH HEIR, TIRED BY BUSY DAY, EAGER FOR NEW OCCASIONS

Museum Engages Him.

At the National museum the royal couple bent studiously over glass cases filled with curios, ranging from American, Mexican and European antiquities, sandstone slabs marked by fossil footprints, to gigantic skeletons of prehistoric reptiles, mastodons and numerous paleontological specimens.

"What a pity!" the prince said, as his escorts finally persuaded him to leave the museum. He was reluctant to go without seeing more of its wonders, which were of particular interest to him because of his own archeological researches.

While viewing the exhibits at the museum, the prince recalled that he once on a scientific exploration trip in Europe had met Dr. William Henry Holmes, an anthropologist, and director of the National Gallery of Art. He insisted that he be taken to the doctor's office and there he conversed with him eagerly for a while. Soon the two had their faces buried in books, one an authoritative work on Maya architecture, the other a treatise on archeological studies among ancient Mexican cities.

Post, May 29-

Lingers Over Antiquities.

His royal highness was anxious to pay his respects to Mr. Dawes and to see the national legislature at work, but his lingering and all-absorbing interest in the antiquities on display in the museum almost made him forget everything else.

As it was, Col. Solbert, the Government's military aide to the royal party, was forced to postpone until later visits which were to have been made this morning to the Smithsonian Institution and the Freer Art Gallery.

Accompanied by Robert Woods Bliss, the American Minister to Sweden, and other officials, the Swedish notables left the Swedish legation shortly after 10 o'clock and went directly to the museum, trailed by a small army of newspaper men and photographers.

The Crown Prince first went to the office of Dr. William Henry Holmes, noted archeologist, whom he had met previously, and complimented him on the size and value of the exhibits in

PRIDGEON.

Upper, left to right: Chief Justice Taft, Mrs. Dawes, wife of the Vice Pres-nt; Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, President Coolidge, Mrs. olidge and Crown Princess Louise Alexandra.

Lower left: Chief Justice Taft and Crown Prince Adolphus enjoying a ke.

Lower right: The royal visitors watch Secretary Wilbur as he prepares hand them the rope which pulled aside the covering and unveiled the Erics-n statue.

Taft and the prince, 1926

RANDOM RECORDS OF A LIFETIME

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE AND ART, 1846-1932

BY W. H. HOLMES

LIST OF VOLUMES

Volume I. Brief Biography, Positions Held, Loubat Prizes, Medals, etc., Societies and Clubs, Bibliography.

II. Explorations, Episodes and Adventures, Expositions and Congresses.

III. Part I. Yellowstone Explorations, 1872.
Part II. Yellowstone Explorations, 1878.

IV. Part I. Colorado Explorations, 1873, 74, 75, 76 & 87.
Part II. The Cliff Dwellers.

V. Europe 1879-80; Grand Canyon of the Colorado; Explorations in Mexico with Jackson and the Chains; Colorado with Powell and Langley, 1887.

VI. Aboriginal Bowlder Quarries, Piney Branch, D. C., Soapstone Quarries, Paint Mines, and Lay Figure Groups.

VII. The Chicago Venture, University Exposition, Field Museum, Yucatan, Return to Washington, 1892-97.

VIII. Cuba with Powell; Jamaica with Langley; Mexico with Gilbert and Dutton; California with McGee; Physical Anthropology, Hrdlicka, Current Work 1900.

IX. Chief Period, Bureau of American Ethnology, 1902-1910; Visits to Stutgart and Chile 1908.

X. Transfer to the Museum June 10, 1910, the Guatemalian Trip, Powell Monuments, Seventieth Birthday Celebration, 1920.

XI. Director of the National Gallery of Art, 1920-1932.

XII. The Freer Gallery of Art.

XIII. Portraits, Smithsonian Institution.

XIV. Portraits, Bureau of American Ethnology. National Gallery of Art, and Miscellaneous.

XV. Masterpieces of Aboriginal American Art.

XVI. Various Articles on Art and the Art Gallery.

XVII. Personal.

XVIII. Personal.

XIX. Personal.

XX. Personal. Water Color Sketches.

THE LIBRARY SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1906

Petition of American Artists for Free Art.

In support of the American Free Art League in its movement to have the duty on works of art repealed, the following petition has been signed by sixty-six prominent artists in the United States:—

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, American Artists, feeling that we represent the general sentiment in the profession, respectfully petition to have works of art added to the free list. We wish to point out that ours is the only important country which for purposes of taxation proceeds upon the theory that works of art are a luxury. We believe that they should be regarded as objects of education rather than as luxuries, and that they are among the greatest of civilizing forces, constantly diffusing refinement and culture, and that a tax upon them violates the sound principles of taxation, inasmuch as it is a tax upon education.

The exemption in favor of art works for public museums is inadequate, as our museums are poorly endowed and rely almost entirely on private donations. Over fifty per cent. of the foreign works of art in our public museums have been compelled to pay a duty in spite of the exception, showing that the tax acts as a constant force to hamper the growth of our public collections.

We deprecate the exclusion of the art of the Old World, as we consider its influence of the utmost importance in creating a public appreciation of the fine arts, and we realize that the artists' welfare depends upon this.

We believe that this duty is the greatest handicap which it is in the power of the government to put upon the progress of art in this country.

February 1, 1906. Respectfully submitted,

Edwin A. Abbey
John W. Alexander
Thomas Allen
J. Carroll Beckwith
Frank W. Benson
Edwin Howland Blashfield
George de Forrest Brush
Karl Bitter
Cecilia Beaux
Dwight Blaney
Susan H. Bradley
Kenyon Cox
William M. Chase
William A. Coffin
Adelaide Cole Chase
J. Frank Currier
Ralph Clarkson
Frank Duveneck
Charles Melville Dewey
Frederick Dielman
Cyrus E. Dallin
Thomas W. Dewing

Thomas Eakins
John J. Enneking
Lydia Field Emmet
Daniel C. French
Robert W. Gibson
I. M. Gaugengigl
Childe Hassam
Charles Hopkinson
Arthur M. Hazard
Philip L. Hale
Birge Harrison
George H. Hallowell
Samuel Isham
Eastman Johnson
Henry H. Kitson
Lee Lufkin Kaula
William Sergeant Kendall
Will H. Low
Louis Loeb
H. Siddons Mowbray
J. Francis Murphy
Hermann Dudley Murphy

F. D. Millet
Mary L. Macomber
Bela L. Pratt
Maxfield Parrish
Charles A. Platt
Robert Reid
Augustus Saint-Gaudens
Jessie Willcox Smith
F. Hopkinson Smith
Edmund C. Tarbell
Abbott H. Thayer
Augustus Vincent Tack
Frederic P. Vinton
J. Alden Weir
Marcia Oakes Woodbury
Charles H. Woodbury
Irving R. Wiles
Horatio Walker
Harold B. Warren
Henry Oliver Walker
Theodore Wendel
George Julian Zolnay

President and Treasurer Vice President Secretary and Director

The Corcoran Gallery of Art

Washington, D. C.

10, November, 1919

Mr. William H. Holmes,
New Museum Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Holmes:

Inclosed please find the check of Mrs. Harmon E. Hendrick, drawn to your order, for the sum of $40, in payment for the picture entitled "The Open Country", purchased by Mrs. Hendrick from your recent special exhibition. Will you not please sign and return to me the inclosed receipt for this remittance?

This completes the payments for all pictures sold out of this exhibition, and we will in the near future, prepare for you, as promised, a complete list of the pictures sold, giving in each case the name and address of the purchaser.

With best wishes always,

Faithfully yours,

C. Powell Minnigerode

Director.

P. S. - Don't forget to let me know when you are ready to help me get one of your oils for our 7th exhibition to open in December —

Matthew W. Stirling, of Berkeley, California, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology to succeed Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, who retired from Active administrative duties last January. Mr. Stirling is a graduate in anthropology from the University of California, where he also taught his subject for two years. He has an M. A. in anthropology from George Washington University, and for four years was connected with the Department of Anthropology in the National Museum.

Mr. Stirling has had an unusually varied experience, including the direction of an expedition to the interior of Dutch New Guinea to study the little-known pigmy people of that region. In this expedition, which was under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, he had the cooperation of the Netherlands Government and of the Indian Committee for Scientific Research of Batavia, Java.

In this country Mr. Stirling has done field work in ethnology on the Pomo Indians of California, archeological work in the Chumash and Salinan areas of California, and on the upper Missouri River, on old Arikara and Mandan sites, on Calusa and Timucuan sites in Florida. He has conducted archeological work in Peru on the Rimac River, and ethnological work in Peru and Brazil among the Campa, Amuercia, and other native tribes of the Upper Amazon and its tributaries. He has also done archeological work in the paleolithic caves and rock shelters of France and Spain.

MATTHEW W. STIRLING

CHIEF, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

Born, Salinas, Monterey Co., California, August 28, 1896. Received B.A. University of California 1920 and M.A. George Washington University 1922. Was a teacher of Anthropology in the University of California for one year. Ensign in the U. S. Navy during the World War. Appointed Assistant Curator in the ~~Bureau of Ameri-~~ DIVISION OF ~~can~~ Ethnology, National Museum in 1921, and Chief of ~~that~~ Bureau OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY on August 1, 1928 to succeed Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, retired.

Matthew H. Sterling

Mr. W. Stirling
Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology
Smithsonian Institution

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

MEMORANDUM

Jan 20, 1921

Dear Prof Holmes:

I have finally obtained a picture of myself which I hope you will find suitable for your book. I will feel honored among so many really distinguished associates.

Sincerely

M W Stirling

Contents of envelope:

v. 14 Biography and portrait of Matthew W. Stirling.

Mr. Stirling's letter to Dr. Holmes.

Petition of American artists for free art.

Letter from the Corcoran Gallery to Dr. Holmes.